NEW YORK The Literary Digest November 24, 1934

Business and Administration Cooperate

The President Advocates Unemployment Insurance; Makes Inspection Tour of Tennessee Valley; Multiplying Signs of Recovery

"OUR first task is to get the economic system to function so that there will be a greater general security. Everything that we do with intent to increase the security of the individual will, I am confident, be a stimulus to recovery."

In these two remarks, made to the National Conference on Economic Security, which met in Washington last week, President Roosevelt outlined two of his principal policies for the coming winter. One is to encourage business expansion. The other is to increase the economic security of the average American.

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Josephine A. Roche, newly appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and the first woman member of the "Little Cabinet," confers with her chief, Secretary Morgenthau

The speech was made a day before the President left Washington on a trip through the Tennessee Valley to Warm Springs, Georgia, where he will remain until December 4, a month before Congress opens shop. Some commentators felt that he had gone suddenly conservative in this address, and had whittled his social security program down to a mere fragment of the original. Careful study of the text does not support this conclusion. But neither is there anything in the speech to injure the new era of good feeling between the Administration and business.

Unemployment insurance, the President revealed, would come first in his security program. He advocates a cooperative Federal-State undertaking, financed by contributions rather than taxes, with the Federal Government investing the funds and the State Governments administering insurance benefits.

Old-age and health insurance, he indicated, would come later on. He did not know, he said, "whether this is the time for any Federal legislation on old-age security . . . but I hope that in time we may be able to provide security for the aged—a sound and a uniform system which will provide true security." As for health insurance, "whether we come to this form of insurance soon or later on, I am confident that we can devise a system which will enhance and not hinder the remarkable progress which has been made and is being made in the practise of the professions of medicine and surgery in the United States."

But, reverting to his idea that accelerated business activity would solve many relatively minor problems and that it must be achieved, he warned that "there can be no security for the individual in the midst of general insecurity."

The new spirit of cooperation between business leaders and the Administration, which traces back to the meeting of the American Bankers Association at Washington in late October, apparently has been deepened by the New Deal landslide on Election Day.

The tremendous power and responsibility conferred on the Administration in the election may have made it more cautious. At the same time, the election seems to have convinced many business men that President Roosevelt will run things much as he wishes for two more years at least, if not for six more, and that they would be wise to act accordingly.

"Business Rarin' to Go"

"Business has come to regard the realities of the situation," said Henry I. Harriman, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce. "It recognizes that the country has given a mandate to the President."

Meeting in Washington last week, the Chamber's board of directors pledged themselves to cooperate in the movement to promote recovery, and created a committee to work out a program to that end.

Similarly, last Sunday fifty of the country's industrial leaders called upon American manufacturers to meet in New York on December 5 and formulate a recovery platform upon which industry can stand unitedly. "Business is rarin' to go," said Mr. Harriman.

There have been several other indications that business and Administration leaders are no longer pulling in opposite directions.

In his October speech to the bankers, the President said that when banks and other private credit agencies were able to take over lending functions lately performed by public credit agencies, "I shall be only too glad to curtail the activity of these public agencies."

Many saw this promise partly fulfilled last week when the Home Owners Loan Corporation announced that it would receive no more applications until further notice. The HOLC has already taken over mortgages on about 650,000 homes, and purposes to make about 400,000 more loans by February or March, bringing its total disbursements to $3,000,000,000. It is unlikely to continue activities thereafter, since it feels that private lending agencies are now getting in position to assume its tasks.

"This decision," says the New York *Times*, which has become known for its authoritative treatment of financial developments, "can fairly be interpreted as a step toward relaxation of the 'emergency' régime and toward greater dependence on those natural economic forces which seem to favor recovery."

There have been other steps of the same sort, it points out, among them last week's decision by the Treasury Department to authorize all transactions in foreign exchange, transfers of credit and exports of currency other than gold certificates.

In an interview with *The Times* during

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First Into the Van

—Pease in the Newark *Evening News*

the week, Richard Whitney, President of the New York Stock Exchange, expressed the opinion, after a month of Federal regulation of the Exchange, that government supervision would neither destroy the broker's business nor disrupt the free market for securities. "In so far as the law may check real abuses," Mr. Whitney said, "it offers a new safeguard to the investor which should stimulate rather than hamper the volume of legitimate trading."

Meanwhile, there are multiplying signs of a business pick-up. "Business improved a little more than seasonably in October," according to a report issued by the National Industrial Conference Board.

"A definite recovery has taken place in the motion-picture industry this year, with improvement indicated during the coming winter months," Lamborn, Hutchings & Co. observed in their *Stock and Commodity Review.*

Addressing a luncheon at Detroit, held to celebrate the production of the ten-millionth Chevrolet, R. H. Grant, vice-president in charge of sales for the General Motors Corporation, declared: "I have found a solid basis for optimism. This is something that actually will come true. We will sell more cars next year than this."

Control of Congress

A definite improvement in business, some business men feel, would give President Roosevelt firmer control over Left-wing members of the next Congress.

The President's control over Congress also will depend to some extent on the person who is elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. Hence the wide-spread interest in the present fight over the Speakership, which will not be settled until Congress convenes in January.

At the moment, the leading contender appears to be Representative Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee, at present Democratic floor leader, but there is no lack of other aspirants. The battle is complicated by sectional jealousy between the South and the North over Congressional jobs.

So far, the President has kept hands off this contest, tho its outcome will mean much to him. His attitude has been described as one of "armed neutrality."

One of his last acts before leaving Washington was to make Miss Josephine Roche, of Denver, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Miss Roche, a mine-owner, is nationally known for her social service work and her championship of union labor. Earlier this year she ran for the Democratic nomination for Governor in Colorado, but was defeated. In her new position she will have charge of the Public Health Service.

The President also made Francis Biddle, a lawyer of Philadelphia, Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board.

Thereupon Mr. Roosevelt turned his attention to the Tennessee Valley, an area of 40,000 square miles, and the site of one of the most vast and venturesome experiments of his Administration.

Increased use of electric power, with firm government intervention to keep rates at a minimum, is a matter close to the President's heart.

Last week, the White House itself made public a report by the Power Authority of New York State, based on an investigation ordered by Mr. Roosevelt while he was Governor of New York, in 1931. According to the report, the cost of distribution in that State justifies a rate "of not more than three and a half cents per kilowatt-hour for a use of fifty kilowatt-hours a month, instead of the average of six cents which these customers are now paying."

If the St. Lawrence waterway and power project, rejected by the last Senate, were put into effect, the report declared, consumers in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New England would save nearly $200,000,000 a year.

President Roosevelt apparently intends to ask the next Senate to reconsider the advantages of the St. Lawrence project.

Meanwhile, there is the Tennessee Valley project, supervised by the Tennessee Valley Authority, and it is already a going concern. Power development, lower electric rates and cheaper equipment, inland navigation, reforestation and flood control, all form part of the TVA program, and the President had opportunity to note them all. He saw great hydroelectric dams under construction, a model town near completion, millions of newly planted trees, and miles of model highways.

In Alcorn County, Mississippi, where a non-profit-making, county-wide association buys and distributes TVA power, he said: "You are proving something that some of us have believed to be true for a great many years. And, in proving it to the rest of the United States, you are going to make life easier for the average family in a great many other places."

Finally, at Tupelo, Mississippi, which has a municipal power-plant, and is another TVA customer, he congratulated the city for its "community rugged individualism."

No other act or utterances of the President during the week interested the press more than his speech to the Economic Security Conference.

Press Comment

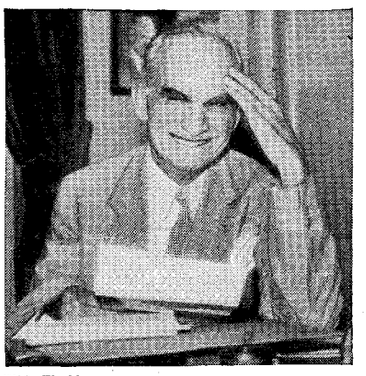
"As an indication of a new tendency in the President to look for escape from the depression by encouraging industry to do the escaping itself, the speech is as reassuring as it is interesting," said the New York *Herald Tribune.*

The New Haven *Register* struck a note of doubt, remarking: "There is a grave question as to whether there are not so many problems under attack now, some of them with poor success, as to make it very unwise to attack even the unemployment insurance subject with experimental legislation at this time."

And the Denver *Post* observed: "England's experience with unemployment insurance shows that, while it is possible in normal times to insure workers against loss of employment, no system will work during a world depression such as we have been experiencing."

The Boston *Post* thought that, "while many aged persons who felt that old-age pensions were but a few months away will be bitterly disappointed at the prospective long delay, there is little doubt that in time an effective system will be devised."

The Baltimore *Sun* remarked: "The President's suggestion that one step be taken at a time will be reassuring to those who have feared the immediate adoption of an elaborate and expensive program, as well as to many believers in social security who are able to see that impetuosity in this direction might easily defeat its own object and destroy even the security that already exists."



Wide World

Representative Joseph W. Byrns, Democrat, of Tennessee, leading candidate for Speaker of the House

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Supreme Court to Reopen the Mooney Case?

That the Action Already Taken May Lead to Review of the International Cause Célèbre *by the Nation's Highest Tribunal Is the Hope Expressed by Most Newspapers*

THE case of Tom Mooney, already an international *cause célèbre*, was brought to the fore again last week when the United States Supreme Court stepped in for the second time and ordered the Warden of San Quentin Prison, where Mooney is incarcerated, to show cause within forty days why the prisoner should not be allowed to file petition for a *habeas corpus* writ.

Then—

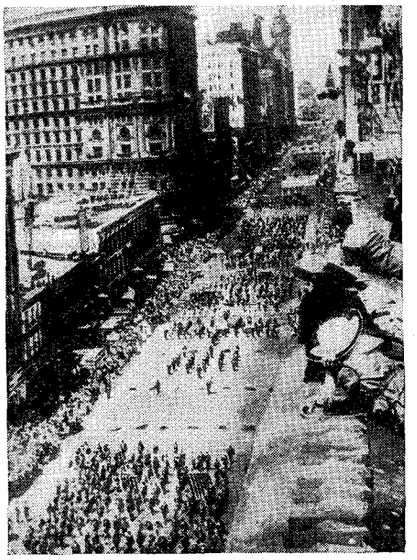
Mooney has been fighting constantly for eighteen years for his release from a life sentence for complicity in the 1916 San Francisco Preparedness Day parade bombings in which ten persons were killed outright and forty more were injured. In 1918 he appealed to the Supreme Court, but it refused to review the California courts' decisions declining to grant a new trial. The court's reentry into the case, therefore, is regarded as significant.

The Supreme Court's action was merely preliminary, and by no means indicative of the final disposition of the case which has become a major symbol of the labor-capital struggle in this country and abroad. Mooney is an avowed radical who engaged in union activities before his conviction. The court's action was taken on a sworn petition alleging that the State of California deliberately used perjured testimony to convict Mooney, and, tho it had subsequently admitted the perjury, still denied him any judicial means by which his conviction could be set aside.

Possible Decisions

If the State of California, through the San Quentin warden, is unable to show cause why the *habeas corpus* writ should not be granted, it is likely that the United States Supreme Court will review the case. If it finds that Mooney has not been denied his constitutional rights, the famous prisoner will stay in jail. If it finds otherwise, there are two possible decisions. One might set Mooney free by denying further jurisdiction to any other court. The other might order a new trial in California at which the controversial evidence of perjury, hitherto excluded in California, would be introduced.

In 1914, when the Supreme Court denied a review to Leo M. Frank of Georgia in a case similar in its legal aspects to this one, Justices Oliver Wendell Holmes (now retired) and Charles Evans Hughes (now Chief Justice) dissented. In their opinion, written by Justice Holmes, they said:



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The Preparedness Day Parade in San Francisco, July 2, 1916: the figure of a hatless man leaning over the wall on the right is Tom Mooney

"Whatever disagreement there may be as to the scope of the phrase 'due process of law,' there can be no doubt that it embraces the fundamental conception of a fair trial, with opportunity to be heard. . . . We are not speaking of mere disorder, or mere irregularities in procedure, but of a case where the processes of justice are actually subverted. In such a case the Federal Court has jurisdiction to issue the writ."

It appeared likely that the phrase "the fundamental conception of a fair trial" and its interpretation by the new alinement on the Supreme Court bench, now considered fairly liberal, would do much to decide the fate of Mooney.

Mooney's main argument, on which he is appealing to the Supreme Court, is that the courts of California were unable technically to take cognizance of evidence produced after the trial that a witness against him was guilty of perjury. This witness was Frank C. Oxman, an Oregon cattleman, against whom strong charges of perjury were made after the trial was over. The trial judge sent the additional evidence to the Attorney-General of the State, declaring his belief that a new trial was warranted. The Attorney-General handed it up to the Supreme Court of the State, which ruled that it could not pass upon anything that was not already in the record of the case. This is law in many States, the object being to prevent endless litigation.

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And Now

Five California Governors have denied Mooney's applications for a pardon. President Wilson, in 1918, influenced Governor Stephens of California to commute Mooney's sentence to life imprisonment.

The Wickersham Commission, appointed by former President Hoover, reported that the Mooney case was a reflection upon the administration of justice in California. Because of the commission's disinterestedness, this finding carried much weight with impartial observers.

Press comment last week was unusually interesting in that most editors, including many conservative ones, expressed the hope that the Supreme Court would review the case, and thus clear up any doubts as to the fairness of Mooney's original trial.

Press comment follows:

New York Daily News—The case has become another of those capital-labor things like the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case. . . . However, there is a doubt of Mooney's guilt; and no man should be jailed or hanged unless his guilt is proved beyond a doubt.

Los Angeles Times—Action of the United States Supreme Court . . . is of itself not particularly significant. The Court had allegations before it that it has been proved that Mooney was convicted on perjured testimony, that State officials knew at the time it was perjured, and that California has refused to right wrong. Such allegations are without factual basis. Nothing of the kind has been proved; in fact, the contrary has been established.

Cleveland Plain Dealer—Thomas J. Mooney is entitled to a fair trial. That he did not get it in 1917 is the inescapable conclusion from the evidence gathered through many years of investigation.

Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger—He (Mooney) lost because the statutes did not give any tribunal in the State a right to overset a jury's verdict, whether based on perjured testimony or not.

Washington Daily News—In moving toward jurisdiction in the case of Tom Mooney the United States Supreme Court is helping to redeem America's judicial system.

New York Daily Worker—Let there be no illusions in the "impartiality" and generosity of the United States Supreme Court.

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Following Through With the News

Paraguay's Victory In the Chaco: The protracted war between Bolivia and Paraguay in the Gran Chaco region reached a new point of crisis when Paraguay on November 17 announced the capture of Fort Ballivian, for months the key-point of Bolivia's resistance to Paraguay's advance across the Gran Chaco. Bolivia denied that 10,000 men had been captured by Paraguay, and insisted that Ballivian had been abandoned voluntarily because it no longer was of military value. Meanwhile, at Geneva, the League of Nations' Chaco committee warned Bolivia and Paraguay of the penalties they might incur for breaking the League Covenant by engaging in war.

* * * *

Lindbergh Case: Col. Charles A. Lindbergh will be called as a defense witness when Bruno Richard Hauptmann goes on trial in January for the murder of Lindbergh's son. This was announced by Hauptmann's counsel, who did not state, however, what points were to be established by the Colonel's testimony.

* * * *

Alice Dies: Mrs. Alice Pleasance Liddell Hargreaves, who inspired Lewis Carroll's famous "Alice in Wonderland," died at her home at Westerham, Kent, in England, on November 16. She was eighty-two.

* * * *

Munitions Control: Curbing of wartime profits and control of the international trade in arms, but opposition to government monopoly of the munitions manufacturing industry, were the outstanding recommendations of a memorandum submitted to the Senatorial committee headed by Gerald P. Nye by Lammot du Pont, president of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., on Sunday. The memorandum was prepared at the request of the investigating committee and urged a thorough study of the problem of excess war profits by an agency authorized by Congress and the strictest kind of Federal control over the exportation of arms.

* * * *

Share the Wealth: Forty-four bills were jammed through a special session of the Louisiana State Legislature in eighty-four hours and twenty-one minutes last week, some as a part of United States Senator Huey P. Long's "Share the Wealth" program, and some to further his control over the Louisiana State Government. One bill which aroused national interest gave to the State Banking Commissioner the right to declare a two-year moratorium on any private debt with the exception of Federal, State, and municipal obligations.

"Heavy-Water" Discoverer Gets Nobel Prize

Dr. Harold Clayton Urey, of Columbia University, Is the Youngest Man to Receive the Internationally Known Award

For the discovery of "heavy water," which may revolutionize chemical research, Dr. Harold Clayton Urey, of Columbia University, has been awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for 1934. Not awarded in 1933, the prize is worth $41,318.

Wide World

Dr. Harold Clayton Urey

Lunching at the Columbia Faculty Club on November 15, Doctor Urey was notified of the award by overseas telephone from Sweden. "I had heard that I was to receive the award," he said, "and if they had delayed the announcement much longer I would have been a nervous wreck."

In 1931, Doctor Urey, with the aid of Dr. George M. Murphy, of Columbia University, in cooperation with Dr. F. G. Brickwedde, of the United States Bureau of Standards, showed that the heavy isotope of hydrogen, now called deuterium, was present in ordinary hydrogen to the extent of one part in 5,000. When deuterium is combined with oxygen, the result is "heavy water." [LITERARY DIGEST, November 25, 1933.] Chemically a twin almost of ordinary hydrogen, physically, each atom of deuterium has twice the mass of hydrogen.

Since the heavy hydrogen nucleus is, next to the proton, the nucleus of ordinary hydrogen, the simplest nucleus known, it will have a great effect on research because of its simple structure. In chemistry numerous new chemicals are theoretically possible by replacing ordinary hydrogen by heavy hydrogen. In physics its importance is in shattering the nuclei of heavier atoms by bombardment because of its greater mass. At first, however, "heavy water," which boils at 215 degrees and freezes at 39, cost about $60,000 a pound, but a new process, developed at Columbia, has reduced this price to $6,000.

In experiments with the new discovery it was found that "heavy water" kills small plants and animals. Chemists advance the theory that a surplus amount of "heavy water" may be a cause of old age. Also, "heavy water" is present in ordinary water in the ratio of one to 5,000 parts. Further laboratory experiments have shown that "heavy water" slows life; and for this reason it may be useful in the study of cancer.

Only forty-one years old, Doctor Urey was born in Walkerton, Indiana, was graduated from the University of Montana in 1917, received his Ph.D. degree from the University of California in 1923, and was made a professor at Columbia in May, 1934. Doctor Urey is married, the father of two children, and, aside from indulging in charcoal sketching and playing the piano, spends most of his time in the laboratory.

Catholic Hierarchy Protests

At the close of a three-day meeting of the National Catholic Welfare Conference in Washington, D. C., a vigorous protest was issued against the "anti-Christian tyranny" of the Mexican Government in suppressing religious worship and education in Mexico. The hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States at the conference traced the history of the conflict between the Mexican Church and State since 1926. Seventy-eight members of the hierarchy took part in the meetings. Their statement contained a thinly veiled reprimand, said a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, to Josephus Daniels, United States Ambassador to Mexico, because of a speech he made some weeks ago which was interpreted by many Catholics in the United States as an indorsement of the Mexican Government's program for removing religious training from the schools.

Austria's Salvation

Austria, among the hardest pressed of European nations since the World War, was seen headed for a new career after conversations at Rome between Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy and Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, Chancellor of Austria, during which they agreed that Austria be made the Switzerland of Central Europe. The two statesmen decided, according to the Associated Press, that Germany must voice her unmistakable intention to let Austria alone, or must sign an agreement with other European nations guaranteeing Austria's independence. Premier Mussolini was careful to point out that the Austro-Italian understanding was not "intended to prevent the establishment of friendships with other nations." Political and economic pacts existing among Italy, Austria, and Hungary, Signor Mussolini declared, were "open to all who pursue the same ideals and ends." But those entering, he added, must "accept certain conditions." This was taken to mean that Austrian independence was the guiding principle of the understanding between Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Schuschnigg. The Austrian Chancellor was considered to have laid the ghost of the German-Austrian *Anschluss* by announcing in his return speech to Premier Mussolini that Austria was determined to "maintain her independence in the interests of European peace."

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London Loves a Royal Wedding

When Princess Marina of Greece Becomes Duchess of Kent, $75,000 May Cover the Cost of the Festivities of a Celebration in Which a Whole Empire Has an Interest

A DUKE for a bridegroom, a future king for best man, a King and Queen of a great Empire for father and mother-in-law, and the bride a princess—London is setting the stage for the first wedding in the King's household since the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of York in 1923.

Five years ago in London, Prince George, now Duke of Kent, youngest, gayest, and handsomest of the King's four sons, met Princess Marina, daughter of Prince and Princess Nicholas of Greece. Possibly to cement strained relations between the two nations, Prince George visited the late King Alexander, of Yugoslavia, last August, the first member of the British Royal Family to do so since the murder of King Milan of Serbia in 1903.

Wide World

King George and Queen Mary greet their son, Prince George, and his fiancée, Princess Marina of Greece, on their arrival at Balmoral Castle, accompanied by Prince and Princess Nicholas, parents of the bride-to-be. (Left to right) Princess Nicholas, King George, Princess Marina, Prince George, Queen Mary, and Prince Nicholas

As the guests of Prince Paul, now Regent of Yugoslavia, and his wife, Prince George and Princess Marina attended the performance of "Don Giovanni" at the Salzburg Festival. Remaining amid the Slovenian Alps, they became engaged.

Most Artistic Son

Prince George is the most artistic of the King's sons. He is an accomplished dancer, singer, pianist. He is fond of dogs and shooting, and owns an air-plane. Handicapped by shyness as a boy, his platform manner now is without restraint. Of late years he has been the inseparable companion of the Prince of Wales.

Marriage has its responsibilities. Soon after the announcement of his engagement the Prince was created Duke of Kent, with a seat in the House of Lords, promoted to Commander in the Royal Navy, and received an increase in his annuity from $50,000 to $75,000. There are rumors that he might become Governor-General of Canada, the second member of the Royal Family to hold that office. His great-uncle, the Duke of Connaught, was Governor-General frim 1911 to 1916.

Princess Marina, youngest of the three daughters of Prince Nicholas, is a charming, tall, brunette of twenty-seven. She shares the Prince's love of music and dancing, and is a crack shot and skater. Like all Greek girls, she is proficient in needlework. She is a fluent linguist, speaking English, French, German, Greek, and Russian, "a typical modern girl who is very fond of outdoor life."

London is preparing for the wedding, which will take place on November 29. The Lord Chamberlain has given instructions to the 1,000 guests, and women groaned at the order to appear in the less-elaborate morning dress. The "agony column" of *The Times* solicits patrons for "Royal Wedding Seats," available at reasonable prices in positions for obtaining the best view.

The wedding has created a marriage boom in England. Many bridal couples plan to marry on, or before, the date of the royal wedding, and to spend a part of their honeymoons in London to enjoy the benefits of the royal festivities.

A household function, not a State ceremony, the cost of the wedding must be paid by the King. Parliament allows the Privy Purse about $2,350,000 annually for expenses of the Royal Family. From this sum the King and Queen receive $550,000 for personal requirements. Annuities to other members of the family amount to approximately $530,000. The Prince of Wales has an income from the rents of the Duchy of Cornwall, totaling nearly $330,000, as his yearly revenue.

The cost of entertaining visiting royalty will be approximately $33,000. The King and Queen of Norway probably will occupy the "Belgian Suite," reserved only for the ruling heads of nations, once used by President and Mrs. Wilson in December, 1918.

Primate to Marry Pair

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England, will marry the Prince and Princess. He will be assisted by six priests. There will be twenty-eight choristers and Abbey attendants. The aggregate fees will approximate $13,000. The eight bridesmaids attending Princess Marina will receive jewelry from the Prince. Gifts to the servants amount to about $5,000; the wedding-cake will cost $3,000; and the wedding-breakfast will cost nearly $15 a person for seventy-five to a hundred guests. The young couple will throw approximately $250 of special silver money to the throng, which will come from all parts of the Empire.

In all, $75,000 may cover the festivities.

Yet the pageantry of the affair will be the throng of people crowding the streets for a view of the royal procession, the ceremonial robing of the bride, the magnificence of Palace and Abbey, each group, spectator and guest, to see and be seen.

London loves a royal wedding.

Wide World

King George and Queen Mary with the bridesmaids and other attendants on the occasion of their wedding, July 6, 1893

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Topics of the Day

Indian Rope-Trick Is a Dismal Failure The directions for doing the Indian rope-trick are comparatively simple. You simply fling a rope into the air, making it stand upright without evident support. Thereupon a boy climbs the rope and disappears, reappearing at your command. There are variations, but these are the essentials, and, it will be seen, they are simplicity itself.

Unhappily, however, the trick can not be done, despite centuries of assertions to the contrary. Yet every few months someone leaps into head-lines by offering to do the trick, trying to do it, or saying he has seen it done. He never has seen it done, time eventually proves, and neither can he do it. There are standing offers of comfortable sums for the successful accomplishment of the trick, but year after year they go unclaimed.

There is nothing surprizing, therefore, in the news that the latest attempt to perform the trick ended in failure. After years of struggling with it, Robert Heger, an amateur magician, tried it before the public in an auditorium at St. Paul, Minnesota, tho the rope-trick, in its classic form, is supposed to be done outdoors. Heger's rope flew upward all right, but obviously with the help of a wire. The boy, climbing the rope, also vanished according to schedule, but, all too plainly, he disappeared, not into thin air, but merely behind a curtain.

Heger, disconsolate, declares he never will try the trick again. It seems a sensible decision.

* * * *

Bone-Dry Day Gone, Says Kansas Editor William Allen White, Kansas editor, who used to say that "prohibition is here to stay" before events proved the contrary, now believes that "the bone-dry day has passed." Interestingly enough, he announced the latter opinion only a few days after Kansas, in a referendum on Election Day, had voted to retain the prohibition amendment in its State Constitution.

Tho Mr. White has been a lifelong dry, he looks to the future with some head-shaking while other drys in his State are rejoicing over their recent victory. "An arrogant, bigoted attitude by the victorious drys," he warns, might end in repeal eventually. Hence, he advocates that Kansas permit the sale of 3.2 per cent. beer and the manufacture of beer and wine in the home. He also urges that Kansans be allowed to import from other States "for their own personal use, small quantities, not to exceed a gallon of wine, or a quart of hard liquor, and to have them on hand for family use."

Coming from a dry, these sound like fairly moist proposals. Far more accurately than the Kansas referendum, they suggest the change that has come over the country as a whole with regard to prohibition.

They also may suggest why Mr. White has remained in the front rank of newspaper editors through long years. An editor who can do that not only has to keep up with his community; he has to keep a jump or two ahead of it.

* * * *

Steamship Company Shuts Up Shop The little Sound steamer, *New Hampshire*, tied up for the last time one day last week to its New York pier; and thereby hangs a significant if somewhat melancholy tale. For with the end of her voyage from New London came the announcement of the New London Line, the oldest steamship company on the Atlantic Seaboard, that it was closing its business.

This line, which was formerly the Norwich and New York Transportation Company, started its service in 1840, only twenty-five years after the *Fulton* had made her first trip. In the intervening ninety-four years not a single passenger of the tens of thousands tabulated on its books had been lost through fire, shipwreck or any other accident.

But such a record was not proof against the growing competition of motor-trucks which is at the bottom of the company's decision to shut up shop. There is a moral here which enthusiastic advocates of inland waterways might well consider.

* * * *

A New Variety of Kentucky Feud Time was that the activities of Federal agents in the mountains of Kentucky were confined to trailing makers of illicit liquor or native feudists who insisted on killing one another according to their code.

Lately, however, Federal investigators have been occupied with a new and surprizing form of illegality in the hillbilly districts of the Blue Grass State. The nation's big mail-order houses, it was alleged at Chicago, have been cheated out of $200,000 in the last two years by Kentucky mountaineers. Catalogs went into the mountains by the ton. Back came orders, accompanied by checks drawn on non-existent banks. Investigators sent into the hills were met with buckshot and squirrel-gun bullets. Collections were few and casualties many. Warrants were issued for 219 persons, many of whom are women.

Somehow the revelation dims the romantic glow that novelists and playwrights have spread around the grim and fearless men and women who live so hardily in Kentucky's mountains. A shotgun or a rifle has always seemed their natural every-hour weapon. But a fountain pen, used in the business of writing rubber checks, strongly suggests the degenerate city slicker.

A Famous Bird Dies in Indiana Polly, the Weisses' foster-parrot, who passed into celestial crackerland on November 12, had two claims to fame. She was seventy-six years old, and had long been one of James Whitcomb Riley's pets. After the poet's death, Polly pined, and the Weisses, who had been his next-door neighbors in Indianapolis for thirty years, took her over to their house. Life with them had its compensations. She ate at the family table, and solemnly dunked her bread, altho she was more genteel with meat and vegetables. She had a feminine passion for ice cream, and when Mr. Weiss came home from the corner drugstore with a carton, she knew what was inside, and demanded her share vociferously. She was not a talkative bird, altho, parrot-wise, she was given to swearing.

She died after a hearty supper of rye bread and butter, and someone with an unsuitable Poe turn of mind suggested stuffing her for the museum of Riley relics. But Mr. Weiss, with a better feeling for the dignity of her rôle in life, buried her in a birch coffin under the window of the poet's bedroom in the Lockerbie Street House near the grave of Lockerbie, Riley's white poodle.

* * * * *

Legislators Dislike Cutting Own Throats In January, 1935, Nebraska's State Senators and Representatives will convene, hold their noses with one hand, and, with the other, tackle the complicated task of legislating most of their jobs out of existence. In the November 6 election, the people of Nebraska voted to scrap their bicameral Legislature of 133 members, and substitute for it a one-house Legislature which will have not less than thirty members nor more than fifty. It will be up to the lawmakers who meet in January to arrange the details.

Naturally, the prospect displeases them. When the American Legislators' Association polled Nebraska's Legislators on the unicameral plan before Election Day, the State Senators voted "No" by about two to one, the State Representatives by four to one. Legislators of other States, and of the Federal Government, who also were polled by the Association, were similarly hostile to the one-house plan. Somehow or other, most legislators seem to think most legislators should keep their jobs and their salaries.

Professors of political science doubt it. Five hundred members of the American Political Science Association, asked their opinion of the one-house plan, approved it by nearly six to one. For the life of them, the legislators can not understand how the professors can be so stupid, not to say cruel and subversive.

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At the Observation Post

A Count of Local Government Units in the United States Gives Valuable Statistical Support to the Charge of Their Incredible Multiplicity and Waste of Revenue

A GREAT deal of discussion in the last few years of depression has been devoted to the costliness and obsolescence of local government. In his frequently quoted book, "Looking Forward," published within a few days of his inauguration, President Roosevelt gave an eloquent chapter to the subject, pointing to the incredible multiplicity of local administrative units and their prodigious waste of revenue. "As the machinery of local government exists to-day," he wrote, "we have, very probably, five hundred thousand units of government."

He was wrong. The number is 175,418, large enough in all conscience but a considerable modification of his figure. All of which is merely by way of noting that in the absence of an authoritative census of these units even as acute a student of them as the President must indulge in some tall guesswork.

Only within a few days has such a census appeared, altho early this year the Bureau of the Census published an enumeration since acknowledged to be faulty. In other words, only within a few days has the nation possessed a reasonably reliable statistical foundation for the study of one of its most appalling problems.

For this it is indebted to Public Administration Service, one of those private nonprofit associations whose function it is to act as guide to the American people in the labyrinth of their governmental affairs. At the behest of the Service, whose headquarters are in Chicago, William Anderson, professor of political science at the University of Minnesota, and a staff of assistants undertook to count and classify the units of government of the United States, national, State and local.

Two Years to Do Work

They consumed two years over their task—a fair indication of its size and complexity. Now their findings are embodied in a report which not only lists figures and facts but supplies an interpretation of them by Professor Anderson together with his suggestions for a scheme of municipal organization better adapted to modern conditions and the taxpayer's pocketbook.

"The form of local, county, and town government, as we know it in most of our States," the President wrote, "dates back to the Duke of York's laws, enacted about 1670. . . . It is astonishing how few changes have been made in their form since the formation of the nation. . . ."

Professor Anderson's survey bears him out. To the one nation and the forty-eight States, which he includes in his enumeration, add 3,053 counties, 16,366 incorporated places (cities, villages, etc., and the District of Columbia), 20,262 towns and townships, 127,108 school districts, and 8,580 other units (fire, water, lighting, sewer, sidewalk, park, and other districts of the sort). Each one of these units, to be eligible for his list, has its own separate

SUPERFLUOUS GOVERNMENTAL UNITS
OH COME ON! YOU DON'T NEED ANY THING LIKE THAT!
INDIANA PUBLIC
JOB-HOLDING POLITICIANS
CHAS. KUHN '34

Trying to Discourage It
—Kuhn in the Indianapolis *News*

continuing governmental organization independent of other local governments; it has the power year after year to provide some governmental service on its own responsibility, and—here's the item that gripes—the power to raise revenue by taxation, or by special assessment, or by fixing rates for service rendered.

"No citizen of the State of New York," to quote the President again, "can live under less than four governments—Federal, State, county and city. If he lives in a town outside of a village, he is under five layers of government—Federal, State, county, town and school. If he lives in an incorporated village, another layer is added. If he lives in a town outside of a village, he may be in a fire, water, sewer, lighting, and sidewalk district, in which case there are ten layers of government."

New York is one of the worst States, tho not the worst, in respect to the complication and overlapping of its local jurisdictions. Illinois leads the list with 12,186 autonomous school districts, and with 2,439 other districts, including water-control districts, rural road and bridge districts, urban improvement districts and urban utility districts. Much simpler in their local organization, tho still far from ideal, are the county-unit States stretching from Virginia to Florida, and the town-unit States which comprise mainly the New England group. It is from New York west that one finds for the most part the so-called district system and the correspondingly large numbers of units—the Duke of York's dead hand.

In this area "there are thousands of school districts, with separate boards and corporate authority, that provide schools for not more than a dozen children each year." As for special districts, their variety stuns the imagination. "Thus one State has irrigation, conservancy, drainage, flood-control, flood-protection, levee, county irrigation, county sanitation, sanitary, county water, metropolitan water, municipal water, storm-water, water-conservation and water-storage districts, among others."

Here are layers of government *ad infinitum* to confuse the citizen. How can he be expected to keep effective watch on their administration or expenditure? Consider the overlapping overhead of such a maze. Is it anything to wonder at that in normal times the local units of government within the States spend out of current revenues about one and a half times as much as the State and Federal Governments combined, or that before the Federal Government began borrowing for relief and recovery their debts exceeded the national debt?

Now, the functions performed by these myriad units are, with very few exceptions, essential to the welfare of their respective communities and to the maintenance of the American standard of living. It is not what they do but the economy of their performance that constitutes the real issue before the country.

Professor Anderson would cut their number from 175,418 to 17,850, or by nine-tenths. He would have no separate school districts in the country whatsoever. The local schools should be administered, he believes, by the several counties, cities, larger towns and larger villages, under State supervision.

Comprehensive Program

He would abolish also practically all other special districts, dividing their functions among city, town, county and village governments. In most of the Middle Western and several Middle Atlantic States he would wipe out all townships as governing units and transfer their main functions to the county in each case. The New England town system he would leave intact except for "a great deal of consolidation among the least populous and more rural towns." For the rest of the country, "in rural areas, and in areas partly urban and partly rural," he would make the county "the main unit for performing services of State-wide import, including education, and also for providing the rural local services," but he would considerably reduce the number of counties.

His program is the first comprehensive one of the kind to be presented to the country. And, as already noted, it is based on facts. Let those who will suggest something better.

W. M. H.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Peggy Bacon, whose book of cartoons and verbal caricatures of distinguished people, "Off With Their Heads," has just been published, has had "one-man" exhibitions of her work in many of the leading cities of the United States. Born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, into a family of artists, she is married to Alexander Brook, a painter, is the mother of two children, Belinda and Sandy. She is the author and illustrator of several books of short stories and satirical verse, and contributes to leading magazines and periodicals. In her book, she caricatures herself verbally as having small features, prominent nose, chipmunk teeth, and no chin, and says she is retiring, snippy, and quietly egotistical.

A Self-portrait

James O'Connor Roberts of Washington, Department Commander of the American Legion, is big, dark-skinned, blue-eyed, and almost bald. All his spare time is devoted to the Legion. Born in the District of Columbia, in 1895, he was educated in the local schools, and Georgetown University. In 1917, he left the university to join the Army, and served overseas as a motor-cycle rider. Finishing his law course in 1922, he was appointed an attorney in the office of the general counsel, Veterans' Bureau, in 1923, and since has served the bureau in several other capacities. His only hobby is the Legion.

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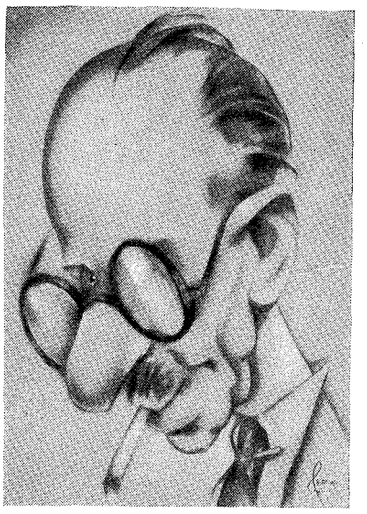
Ford C. Frick, new President of the National League, likes to dunk rolls in coffee, and doesn't care who knows it. Another of his pastimes is golf. Mr. Frick, who will take office on December 11, succeeding John A. Heydler, was born on an Indiana farm forty years ago, was graduated from De Pauw University, where he was on the baseball and track teams, taught English at the University of Colorado, then entered newspaper work. For more than ten years he conducted a sports column and wrote baseball for the New York *Evening Journal.* More recently he has been a radio broadcaster for sport events. Before his election Mr. Frick was public relations director of the League.

Acme

Columnists

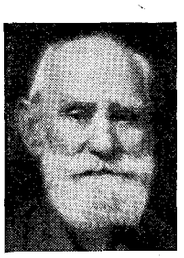
As They See Themselves



Drawn by Sam Berman

Louis Sobol—I was born on August 10, 1896, without a tooth in my mouth or a hair on my head. Now, thirty-eight years later, I'm beginning to slide back to that state with no allowances made by the income-tax people. I started writing obituaries and personals for the Waterbury, Connecticut, *Republican,* at the age of sixteen. Now I still write obits and personals for the New York *Evening Journal,* but they give me a by-line, and call me an outstanding columnist when they don't call me other names. I've been on the air, starred in Universal movie "shorts," written magazine articles, but have been unable to climb over five feet four inches, or get myself into Roosevelt's Cabinet. I have virtually no bad habits except smoking, drinking, swearing, and wearing off-color ties on awful colored shirts. I have been known to break a par four in less than nineteen in addition to my clubs.

Dr. Ivan Petrovich Pavlov, physiologist and winner of the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1904, is the outstanding scientist in the Soviet Union despite his opposition to Soviet principles and practises. On his eighty-fifth birthday, recently, the government awarded him an annual pension of $17,462 and five Pavlov scholarships of $5,238 each were created. A fund of $873,100 has been set aside for Doctor Pavlov's laboratories.



Bachrach

Gene Lockhart is known to Broadway and Hollywood for his versatility: actor, director, playwright, lyricist, pianist, and master of ceremonies. The play, "Sun Up," was his first New York success. He appeared as *Sid Davis* in Eugene O'Neill's "Ah, Wilderness!" He wrote the lyrics for "All the World Is Waiting for the Sunrise," has taken part in many radio programs, and has made several motion-picture "shorts." At present he is in Hollywood, writing material for two radio programs. Hobbies: swimming and golf.

Prof. A. Ford Hinrichs of Brown University, recently installed as Chief Economist of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is pointed to in Washington as one who got his job solely on merit, and without regard to political considerations. Secretary of Labor Perkins made the choice herself, it is said, without consulting dispensers of patronage. Professor Hinrichs is small, thin, dark, youthful. He likes quiet clothes, has a calm, subdued, but pleasant manner, and is popular with employees of the Department of Labor.

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What's the Name, Please?

Bewsher—London journalist—rimes with *fuchsia* (final *r* rarely heard in England).

Bottome—English novelist—rimes with *not home,* as a Cockney would say it.

Dimnet—French author and abbé—as if spelled *dim-nay.*

Rohlfs—usually Anna Katharine Green—*o* as in *oh,* not as in *golf* nor *wolf.*

Saroyan—"The Daring Young Man"—in Armenian, *sor-row'yan;* but answers to Bill, or even to Mac, Jake, Joe, or Izzy.

Irina Skariatina—"First to Go Back"—in Russian, all *i's* as *ee, a's* as *ah: i-ri'na ska-ri-a'ti-na.*

Weseen—grammarian, and lexicographer of slang—not *we-seen,* but *wes-een'.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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News and Comment From the National Capital

The Question of Hawaii's Place in the Governmental Structure Has Only One Answer in the Islands—the Demand That the Territory Be Recognized as Truly American

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S trip to Hawaii last summer stirred the people of the "Paradise Islands" to more than demonstrations of the "aloha spirit" with song, parades, leis, and a lively concern for his fishing luck.

Always extremely anxious that the Territory of Hawaii shall be recognized as "an integral part of the United States," the Hawaii people became, with the President's visit, more acutely sensitive to comment about them on "the mainland" than they had been ever before.

Keystone

L. L. McCandless

An illustration of this comes to *Diogenes* in the form of protests he has received from Hawaii against some of the comment on this page on August 11, 1934.

Particularly, Americans in Hawaii declare that the racial picture as it was painted puts an altogether exaggerated emphasis on Japanese population, and entirely too little emphasis on citizen population, and on the steady development of good Americans among the children of all of the dozen races living happily and progressively together.

Japanese Population

It was pointed out then that the "Japanese vote" was gaining numerically at a rapid and steady rate and that this rise in the Japanese vote caused apprehension both to military and naval authorities, and to the civilian elements.

I commented that "official records made available to the President show that these citizens of Japanese origin, most of them only one generation removed from their ancestral soil, are being made voters at a record-breaking rate, promising them racial plurality in the next general election, a numerical majority within the next decade, ultimate legislative control, and, possibly, even seats in Congress."

Opposed to this conclusion is an analysis received from Dr. Romanzo Adams, former professor of sociology at the University of Hawaii, who is credited with being perhaps the foremost authority on Hawaii's population trends.

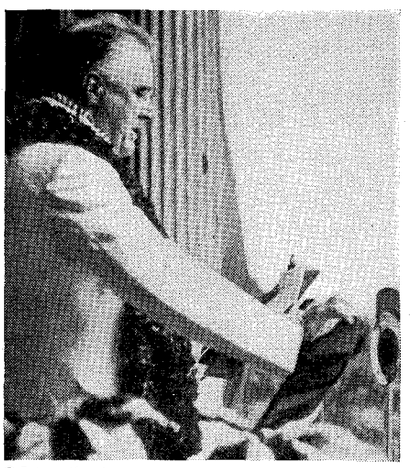
Doctor Adams, in a recent analysis, found that whereas in 1924 the Japanese in Hawaii constituted 44 per cent. of the total, in 1930 they constituted but 40 per cent. Also, in the year ending June 30, 1924, children of Japanese blood born in Hawaii constituted 48 per cent. of all children born that year, but, exactly ten years later, children of Japanese blood born in the year constituted only 39 per cent. of all children born that year.

The Japanese in Hawaii, alien, as well as citizen-born, are dropping fast in the percentage tables, Doctor Adams said. Furthermore, the alien generation is passing fast by death and removal, and the citizen generation is growing up as an American group.

I commented that "the pressure for taking steps now to keep Hawaii distinctly American comes quietly from the American national defense authorities on the islands," and there is "a growing conviction that the United States should supplant the present system of self-government with a commission form, the commissioners of which would be appointed from Washington."

Vigorous and sturdy objection to any such course comes from the islands, whose ability to govern themselves in emergency is thus questioned.

In the recent political campaign in the Territory, "home rule" was strongly espoused by both parties, with the Republican Party leading in a slashing attack on the national Administration for encouraging certain Congressional legislation alleged to have the effect of weakening self-government in the islands. The people of Hawaii were especially incensed over a bill which passed the House, but later was withdrawn from the Senate by President Roosevelt, and which would have opened the way for the appointment of a mainlander as Governor. This so-called "carpetbag" bill has been instanced by the Republicans as evidence that the national Administration is not standing by the principle of development of local self-government in Hawaii.



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President Roosevelt, in his speech to the Hawaiians, said: "Your Administration will not forget that you are in very truth an integral part of the nation"

The Jones-Costigan Sugar Control Act, the constitutionality of which recently was upheld by Justice Bailey in the District of Columbia Supreme Court, has similarly been under fire in Hawaii. Hawaii's people hold that it discriminates against Hawaii in its quota provisions, and that by lumping Hawaii with Cuba and the Philippines, it classes Hawaii as a possession, instead of as an integral part of the United States, and, therefore, domestic territory. The trustees of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association entered the suit for injunction, but behind their action was the indignant protest of large numbers of the people of the Territory.

Keystone

John H. Wilson

This, too, has been an issue in the recent Territorial campaign. The Republican Party came out with a united front against the Jones-Costigan legislation. The Democrats split on it. One faction, led by the present delegate to Congress, L. L. McCandless, opposed the legislation as the Republicans had done. The other, led by John H. Wilson, Democratic National Committeeman for Hawaii, indorsed the legislation. Wilson himself became a candidate for the delegate nomination against his fellow-Democrat, McCandless. The latter won easily in the primary; thus both the Republican and Democratic standard-bearers in the fall campaign in Hawaii were exponents of pronounced opposition to this prominent piece of Democratic national legislation. Apparently in protest against the national Administration, Hawaii went Republican thus soon after President Roosevelt's visit.

Hawaii's "place in the nation" is really the question, and the issue underlying all this. Its citizens are ardent and persevering in their demand that their Territory shall be recognized as truly American. They quote President Roosevelt's farewell speech at Honolulu, when he said, "Your Administration will not forget that you are in very truth an integral part of the nation." They quote Attorney-General Cummings, who, after a visit to the islands, announced publicly in Washington that Hawaii is a "most law-abiding, well-governed community, with an all-pervading spirit of democracy, and evidence of tolerance that is most gratifying."

And to any suggestion that their young citizens will not, in the main, be loyal and dependable in an emergency, they rise up in indignant protest.

DIOGENES.

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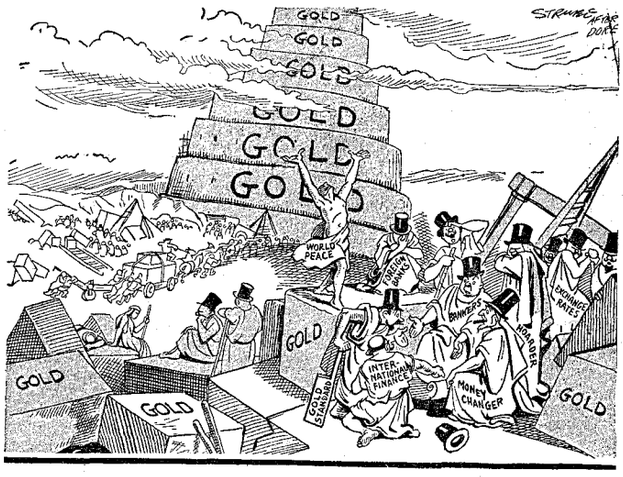
Belgium's Crisis Hits the Gold-Bloc Nations

The Weakest Member of the Group of Seven European Countries Adhering to the Yellow Metal Standard Is Helped by a United States "Loan" of $25,000,000

THE fall of the Belgian Cabinet of Count Charles de Broqueville on November 13 at about the same time the United States Treasury Department removed the restrictions upon dealings in foreign exchange, brought about a strong movement of the American foreign-exchange market against the gold-bloc currencies of Europe and in favor of the dollar.

Count de Broqueville admitted that the Government, to which Parliament had voted full powers to govern by decrees, had been wrecked over disagreement among its members on economic and financial measures. The chief issue of controversy was said to have been raised by a conflict between those who favored devaluation and those who proposed deflation and retrenchment. The fall of the Belgian Cabinet caused deeper anxiety than the recent political upset in France when the National Union Cabinet of Gaston Doumergue was forced to resign.



"The Confusion of Tongues"

—*The Daily Express* (London)

It was predicted in some quarters that the new Belgian Government would issue a proclamation of reductions in salaries, pensions, and subsidies in keeping with the deflation policy, which financial experts have declared is the country's only way of remaining on the gold standard.

If Belgium deserted the gold bloc, it was reported from Amsterdam, the entire group of gold nations might be endangered.

The seven European countries adhering to the gold standard are Belgium, France, Italy, Luxemburg, Switzerland, Holland, and Poland. Its members, who control more than 40 per cent. of the world's gold currency, count, with their colonies, 250,000,000 inhabitants and share 24 per cent. of the world's trade. Belgium has been regarded as the gold bloc's weakest member.

Hostility in Gold Bloc

The most ominous sign was hostility within the gold bloc itself, such as was caused, for example, by the offer of Swiss hotel keepers to take pounds from British tourists all winter at sixteen francs. The French were particularly incensed about that, it was said, because it meant that the pound would be worth more in St. Moritz, Switzerland, than in Chamonix, France, right across the border, and so a British tourist would have more inducement to spend his winter holiday in Switzerland.

The French wondered why the hotel keepers did not reduce their rates, instead of indulging in what the French called "monetary dumping." The Swiss Chamber of Commerce in France issued a denial that the movement meant abandonment of present parity, and said neither the Swiss National Bank nor the Government had anything to do with the matter.

The United States Treasury's removal of the restrictions on capital exports partly accounted for the dollar's strength, especially on the Paris Exchange. Paris dispatches related that the dollar was being sought, and would continue to be sought, for commercial needs. The French were reported as expecting a steady, tho moderate, gold drain to the United States for some time to come.

Not all the gold shipped to America represents an ultimate loss by the Bank of France, it was pointed out, because gold was coming to Paris from Belgium and Holland. In summing up the gold bloc's tale of wo, one Paris correspondent noted that the Italian lira also was weak on the day following the resignation of the Belgian Cabinet, the Polish zloty was under pressure, and the Stock Exchanges of all gold countries had a more or less bad time.

In discussing the United States Treasury's action in wiping out restrictions on foreign-exchange transactions, and the export of currency other than gold, Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., discouraged speculation to the effect that this was the forerunner to definite steps for international currency stabilization.

"I don't see how anybody can draw any conclusions from these regulations," he told a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*. "I mean as to stabilization.

"The fact was that when anybody wanted a permit to send money abroad, we gave it to him. Now he can go ahead and do it, but he has to give us detailed information. As a matter of fact, we are going to get more information now than we got before."

The difficulties of the gold-bloc nations were reported as being watched closely at Washington in the realization that, should devaluation of their currency be forced, Britain and the United States might find it necessary to consider measures to prevent chaos in foreign exchange, or a new disruption of foreign trade.

For the present, it seemed, the time was not ripe for any move. Whatever action might be taken by Britain and the United States toward currency stabilization, according to expert opinion in Washington, might well be determined by the success the European gold bloc had in resisting pressure on the Belgian belga, the Swiss franc, and the Netherland florin.

In an effort to prevent the "gold-bloc" countries from being forced off the gold standard, it was reported from Chicago, the United States "lent" Belgium $25,000,000, taking that amount of Belgium's gold as security. For more than two weeks the monetary situation in Europe had been upset by a wave of runs on gold in the nations remaining on the gold standard, notably France, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland. During this period there was a movement of approximately $90,000,000 worth of gold to the United States.

France, with more than $3,000,000,000 worth of gold reserves, was said to have been in no immediate danger of being forced off the gold standard by these runs. In the smaller nations, however, particularly Belgium, the situation had been acute.

The "Loan" to Belgium

The "loan" to Belgium was described as being in reality no loan at all, but, rather, the purchase of $25,000,000 of Belgium's gold for shipment to the United States, where it would be turned over by the Reserve Banks to the Treasury. About half of the gold already had been shipped to the United States, it was said, and the rest would reach American shores as fast as ships were available to carry it.

Whether additional Belgian gold would be bought on such "loan" arrangements, if the recent transaction failed to stem the tide of gold from that country, was not indicated by Treasury or Reserve Bank officials.

Under the law the Reserve Banks are not permitted to hold gold. So as fast as the metal was received, it was pointed out, it would be turned over to the Treasury, the Reserve Banks being paid off in cash.

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Struggle of the London Naval Parley

Britain's Compromise Proposal on Japan's Demand for Parity Assailed by Noted Japanese in Tokyo

Acme

American and Japanese delegates at London: (Front, left to right) Vice-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto of Japan; Admiral William H. Standley, American Chief of Naval Operations; Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador-at-Large; Tsuneo Matsudaira, Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain; and (behind) members of the American and Japanese delegations

A naval-limitation proposal which would recognize Japan's nominal naval equality was taken under consideration by the United States after a strong appeal made by Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, to the American representatives in the preliminary naval conversations—Norman H. Davis and Admiral William H. Standley.

According to the British compromise proposal, recognition of Japan's theoretical naval equality would be accompanied by a gentleman's agreement under the terms of which each Power would proclaim the limit beyond which its naval establishment would not be expanded during the next five years.

The British Position

The chief British objective, it was said, was to prevent Japan from cutting herself loose from all treaty restrictions and determining her own naval strength regardless of Great Britain and the United States.

To accomplish that, the British suggested that Japan's equality be recognized by both English-speaking Powers.

To match that yielding to Japan, the "concession" to the United States would be continuance of the ratios in fact on the present basis of 5-5-3.

Despite reports of the willingness of the Japanese delegates at London to give fair consideration to the British compromise proposal, Viscount Korekiyo Takahashi, former Finance Minister, declared at Tokyo, in an interview published in the Japanese newspapers, that Japan would absolutely reject any proposal to give her nominal naval parity but actual inferiority. "If Japan's clear demands for parity and common tonnage maximums are refused," he said, "it is futile to continue the naval discussions." Declaring that Japan would not concede one step, he said in the same breath that, if negotiations were broken off, it would not be Japan's fault.

The British naval compromise proposal was "a clever diplomatic trick to give Japan equality nominally, but not in substance, similar to granting Germany equality of armaments, but making it impossible for her to obtain it." That was the statement at Tokyo of Gen. Kuniaki Tanaka, head of the Merinkai, powerful reactionary organization composed mainly of retired officers.

When Britain and the United States had brought their navies up to treaty strength, he added, it would be too late for Japan to catch up, so the Japanese must "forge ahead to attain security from the day when the existing treaties are abrogated, or from the day when new treaties are concluded."

France was reported to be watching the London negotiations with the greatest interest. France never has been a believer in armed limitation by ratio, and even when the famous 5-5-3 ratio was proposed it, and France's part in it, was accepted without enthusiasm. The French believe the armaments questions can not be settled arithmetically. From the experience of its application, it was said to be France's conviction that instead of leading to a feeling of settlement and security, it leads to rivalry.

Seeing that the naval talks seemed to be leading nowhere *The Spectator* (London) wondered whether Japan was negotiating in the Oriental fashion, with a view to accepting later less than she has been asking. If not, then an era of appallingly costly competitive building appeared to be looming.

King George V, in his speech proroguing Parliament until last Tuesday, expressed hope for a new naval treaty "in order that the world may be spared the evil of unrestricted competition in naval armaments, so effectively averted in recent years by international agreements freely entered into by the parties concerned."

In Foreign Fields

London—A sum of $10,000,000 will be set aside from the British public revenues to finance the activities of two special commissions charged with bringing new hope to areas in the United Kingdom which prosperity seemed to have forsaken forever. The distressed sections are in South Wales, Northern England, and the Scottish Clydebank. The commissions will give their whole time and attention to the problem of recovery in these regions. They will have the widest possible authority and will have a free hand to experiment. The Government, said Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, believed the commissions should frame schemes for employing local labor in the "derelict" districts, to plan them anew, with a view to making them more attractive. He also suggested the commissions should consider the extension of work in occupational centers and encourage agricultural holdings, including cooperative holdings. The commissions would have power to buy and sell land, or buy land and turn it over to local authorities.

* * * *

Prague—A new figure in the European race for armaments appeared when Czechoslovakia formally announced her entry. Minister of National Defense Bohumil Bradac declared in a budget discussion that it had become necessary to fortify Czechoslovak towns, which were particularly vulnerable. Construction of fortifications would commence next spring, he added. The youth of the nation, he said also, must be trained to bear arms as the work of gymnastic organizations in this direction was not sufficient. He urged the introduction of a two-year period of military service. Foreign Minister Eduard Benes said that for the slogan "if you want peace prepare for war," he would substitute "if you want peace, prepare for peace." Yet he was compelled to recognize that there were moments in the life of a nation when to neglect preparation for defense amounted to an invitation to war. Until now Czechoslovakia, compelled by her geographical situation and the disposition of her people, has remained the last one of the pacifist nations.

* * * *

Dublin—President Eamon de Valera was reported as having the satisfaction of feeling that he has behind him one of the strongest political organizations Ireland has had for many years. At the ninth Annual Congress of his Fianna Fail Party nearly 2,000 delegates, representing every county in the Free State, thronged the Mansion House in Dublin. The Secretary of the party reported that branches of the Fianna Fail had increased by 116 during the past year and now totaled 1,893. Only in South Mayo had there been a decrease in party strength, against which there were notable advances in Kilkenny and Cork.

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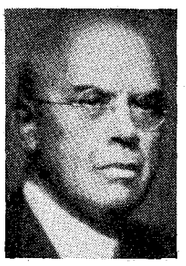
The Industry of "Mining the Air"

Engineers Extract From the Atmosphere the Rare Gases Used to Improve Electric Lamps, Supply Materials for Colored "Neon Signs," and for Many Other Industrial Uses

WHEN the British scientist Cavendish in 1785 first discovered that there were gases in the atmosphere other than nitrogen and oxygen, and concluded that they did not amount to "more than the 1/120th part of the whole," it is extremely improbable that he thought an important industry would some day be built upon that tiny fraction.



Dr. Floyd J. Metzger

Such an industry nevertheless has appeared, and within the last decade has grown to be an important one. From a small fraction of less than 1/100 of the atmosphere, engineers now extract the rare gases needed to improve electric lamps, supply materials for colored "neon" signs, and fulfil the requirements of many less well-known industrial uses.

The extent and nature of the industry of "mining the air" was revealed last week at the Chemists' Club, New York, by Dr. Floyd J. Metzger, vice-president in charge of research and development of the Air Reduction Company and director of research of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company and the U. S. Industrial Chemical Company. The occasion was the presentation to Doctor Metzger of the Chemical Industry Medal for 1934, in recognition of his researches in the rare gases, upon the results of which much of the new industry has been built.

Aside from water vapor, carbon dioxid and various "impurities," the air contains varying amounts of eight gases. The greatest part of the air is nitrogen, more than 78 per cent. Oxygen amounts to nearly 21 per cent. The other six, all together, represent less than 1 per cent. of the atmosphere.

The most common is argon, totaling more than nine-tenths of one per cent. Neon, helium, hydrogen, krypton, and xenon are found only as traces, neon being present in the ratio of about one part in 65,000 of air; xenon, the rarest of all, one part in 11,000,000.

The atmosphere has been a source of commercial nitrogen and oxygen since before the War, and now practically all of these elements used in industry are obtained from it. Oxygen finds many uses, ranging from medicine to the treating of metals, the bulk of the supply being devoted to the operation of oxyacetylene torches for welding and metal cutting. Commercial nitrogen also has many uses, the most important being the manufacture of ammonia, which in turn is used in making fertilizer, explosives, and other commercial nitrates.

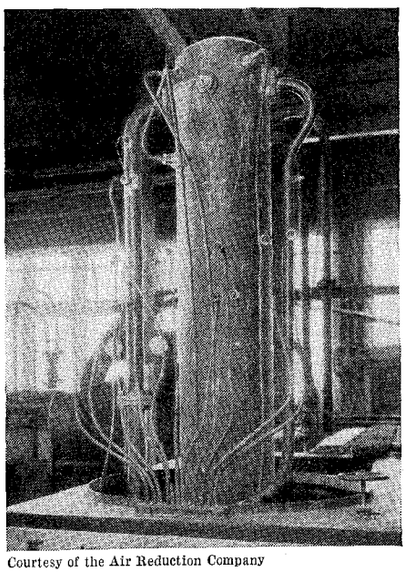
Nitrogen and oxygen are obtained from the air by compressing and cooling it until a critical point is reached, at which the air liquefies. The gases can then be separated simply by allowing the liquid to boil, which it does at the very low temperature of about 195 degrees below zero Centigrade (320 degrees below zero Fahrenheit). At this temperature the nitrogen, having a lower boiling-point than oxygen, evaporates. The process is exactly like that of distillation of alcohol.

Composition of the Atmosphere

Element	*By Volume*	*By Weight*	*Boiling Point (Centigrade)*
Nitrogen	78.03 per cent.		—195.814
Oxygen	20.99 per cent.		—182.963
Argon	0.94 per cent.		—185.84
Hydrogen	1 part in 10,000		—252.54
Neon	1 part in 65,000	1 lb. in 44 tons	—246.3
Helium	1 part in 200,000	1 lb. in 725 tons	—268.98
Krypton	1 part in 1,000,000	1 lb. in 173 tons	—152.9
Xenon	1 part in 11,000,000	1 lb. in 1,208 tons	—107.1

The problem of extracting the rare gases is somewhat more complicated. Recovery of argon is easiest, because it is most abundant. The boiling-point of this element falls between that of oxygen and nitrogen, being approximately ten degrees above the boiling-point of nitrogen and three degrees below that of oxygen. In the apparatus now used for the continuous commercial production of these gases, the argon is withdrawn at a point where the oxygen-vapor is richest in argon, and contains only a little nitrogen.

The argon in the gas thus withdrawn amounts to between 5 and 7 per cent. It must be reliquefied and further distilled, which purifies it to about 65 per cent. argon, the impurity being mainly oxygen and a little nitrogen. Further purification is accomplished chemically, by burning the oxygen with an exact proportion of hydrogen, and removing the nitrogen by combining it with alkali metals or metallic calcium at high temperatures.



Courtesy of the Air Reduction Company

Top section of an argon distilling column, the part pictured being about eight feet tall. The apparatus is capable of producing 4,000 cubic feet of pure argon daily

The pure argon gas thus obtained is used extensively to fill electric light bulbs. It has practically replaced nitrogen for this purpose. Nitrogen-filled lamps, in their turn, had replaced the old vacuum bulbs. Now it has been demonstrated that these lamps would be a third more efficient—that is, give a third more light for the same amount of current—if they were filled with a mixture of xenon and krypton.

It has been estimated that the total electric light bill of the United States is $620,000,000 a year. If nitrogen were still being used instead of argon, the bill would be about $125,000,000 a year larger. The substitution of a mixture of krypton and xenon for argon would decrease the present cost another $200,000,000 a year, or about half a million dollars a day.

The extraction of these latter gases is at present an extremely difficult process. Even if it were possible to recover every trace it would be necessary to process 173 tons of air for every pound of krypton, and 1,208 tons for each pound of xenon.

These gases liquefy at temperatures considerably above the boiling-points of the other constituents of the atmosphere, therefore tend to accumulate in oxygen. By drawing off the oxygen, and subjecting it to repeated fractional distillations, the krypton and xenon finally can be segregated as impurities in a small amount of liquid oxygen.

The liquid is then withdrawn from the system and allowed to evaporate, the vapor containing about 5 per cent. krypton and xenon, and the rest oxygen. This gas is purified with the aid of "activated" charcoal at low temperatures. The charcoal, prepared by special heat and chemical treatment, acts somewhat like a sponge, but a selective one—for instance, a sponge

(Continued on page 34)

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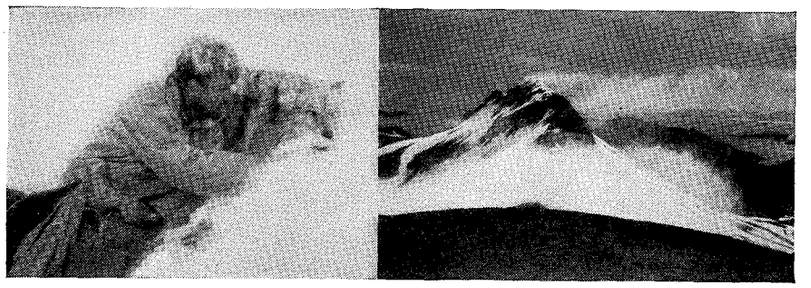
Are Aleutians the Source of America's Weather?

Father Hubbard, Alaskan Explorer, Believes Meeting of Air-Currents There Governs the Climate of the Continent



The beginning of a storm in the Aleutian Islands: a view of a wind-swept peak. (Left) Father Hubbard and his dog Katmai digging in during a 100-mile gale

Last April the Rev. Bernard R. Hubbard, widely known as the "Glacier Priest" because of his extensive Alaskan exploration, predicted a devastating drought for the Middle West. The drought certainly arrived. Last week, in an interview for THE LITERARY DIGEST, Father Hubbard made another forecast—that the coming winter will be a normal one, and not, as some observers have foretold, a season of exceptional cold.

Such forecasts are notoriously dangerous, for the weather is fickle and subject to change on short notice. The explanation offered by Father Hubbard for his predictions is interesting, and fits in with the classical theory of air-mass movements.

In brief, the explorer believes that most storms that move across the North American Continent originate in or near the Aleutian Islands, that curved row of rocky islets and shoals extending outward from the Alaska Peninsula into the Pacific Ocean. Down from the north, through Bering Strait, sweep the cold currents of the Arctic waters, bringing with them cold air-masses from the region of the Pole. These currents, coursing southward through the Bering Sea, are caught and stopped by the Aleutians.

The Source of Storms

From the south, meanwhile, comes the warm Japan Current, bringing with it masses of warm, moist air from the balmy Pacific. These contrasting air-masses meet at the Aleutians, and the great cyclonic whirls are begun which bring with them weather changes for the Continent.

The cyclonic storms move eastward because of the rotation of the earth. They pass over the shore-line of the Continent at about Vancouver Island, where small whirls are split off by the mountains, to move southward into California. The main masses continue eastward, and, somewhere, in the region of the Great Lakes, they encounter more masses of cold air sweeping southward from Hudson Bay.

On account of the momentum of the Aleutian storms, the Hudson Bay air-masses are swept aside, Father Hubbard believes, and are caused to move across upper Quebec and Labrador instead of descending into New England.

Last spring he perceived less snow on the Rockies than usual, and soon afterward received word from Eskimo friends in the Aleutians that the weather there was colder than it had been for several years. For some unexplained reason the Japan Current was not coming as strongly as in the past, with the result that the usual storms were not being formed over the islands. On this circumstance the explorer based his prediction, later amply fulfilled, that there would be fewer rain-bearing storms for the Middle West during the summer.

The period of abnormal weather in the Aleutians is now over, he said last week. Storms are again being formed over the islands. This will result in normal weather for the Middle West and the East—warmer weather than last year because the storms sweeping across the Continent will again deflect the cold air-masses moving southward from Hudson Bay. "When it is cold in the Aleutians it will be cold in New England," he said, "but when the weather is normal in the islands it will be normal throughout the Continent."

Father Hubbard, who last summer penetrated parts of the Aleutians hitherto unexplored by white men, will return next summer to study the languages and tribes of the Eskimo. As in past exploration trips, he will probably be accompanied by students of Santa Clara University, where he is head of the department of geology.

Correlating Eye and Voice

A method of studying the movements of the eye in reading aloud, and correlating them with the actual pronunciation of the words, has been announced in *Science* by Prof. Joseph Tiffin of Iowa University.

Photographic records of the eye and the "sound track" produced by the voice show that the voice lags about a second behind the eye. This may be taken as a measure of the speed of thought: the time required for the mind to recognize the word and transmit the necessary orders to the speech apparatus. The record also shows that the eye does not travel smoothly along a line of type, but proceeds by a series of jerks.

Science Snap-shots

Welded Houses: Foreshadowing a day when single family houses will have steel frames, put up inexpensively and noiselessly by welding, experts have been experimenting with welded steel for this use. The largest house built by this method, so far, is being erected in the Ottawa Hills residential section of Toledo, Ohio.

* * * *

Migratory Bird Reserve: The Federal Government is planning to spend $1,000,000 to provide a resting and nesting place for wild ducks, wild geese and other migrating birds on the Snake River, a small tributary of the Niobrara River, in Cherry County, Nebraska. Marshes and a lake of about 10,000 acres will be made by damming the stream. The site is on the main flyway of birds migrating between the Mexican Gulf district and Western Canada.

* * * *

New Depth-Finder: Capt. R. S. Patton, director of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, has announced the development of improved apparatus for obtaining depths under water by means of echo sounding. The new equipment is fast and sensitive: it can take twenty soundings a second in depths from six to 120 feet, and therefore at a cruising speed of ten miles an hour obtains a sounding every ten inches. It will measure differences in depth within an accuracy of about one inch.

* * * *

Grapes From South Africa: A new pest-eliminating treatment, consisting of subjecting the fruit to high temperatures for a brief period, has enabled growers of grapes in South Africa to enter their product on the American market for the first time this winter. Hitherto an embargo has been enforced against South African grapes on account of insect pests.

* * * *

"Aging" Wood With Gas: Manufacturers of imitation antique furniture, designers of art wood interiors, and builders of motion-picture sets supposed to show ancient woodwork are obtaining the desired effect of antiquity by treating the wood with the flame of an oxy-acetylene blow-torch, it was reported recently in *Oxy-Acetylene Tips*. The job is finished by rubbing down and applying filler, oil and wax.

* * * *

Warm Winds Aloft: The air-layer 145 to 220 miles above the earth, called the ionsphere, is fairly constant in temperature, and is disturbed by warm winds having a temperature of 300 degrees Kelvin, or about eighty degrees Fahrenheit, it was reported recently to the *Physical Review*, by Dr. E. O. Hulburt of the Naval Research Laboratory. The ionsphere winds blow in all directions from the point directly beneath the sun, and their paths are similar to those of streams of a liquid poured on a rotating sphere.

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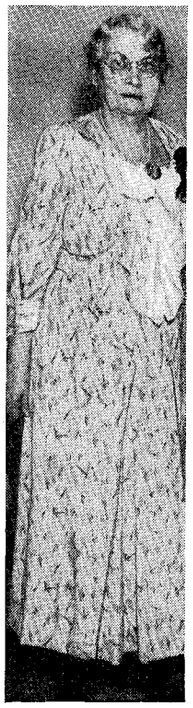
Dry Tomahawks Sharpened for the Warpath

While Kansas W.C.T.U. Leader Calls on Modern Carry Nations to Wield Hatchets, Wet States Complain "Arid" Dixie's Illicit Moonshine Is Leaking Across Mason-Dixon Line

CARRY NATION is dead, but her spirit goes marching on. The hatchet-wielder of the 'nineties left a pile of bar-room wreckage which her younger sisters of to-day promise will be as nothing to the scene of desolation they will make with smashed mirrors, broken bottles, split mahogany, and ruined paintings.



Wide World

Mrs. Ella A. Boole

Anyone who believes that repeal killed prohibition sentiment has only to witness the spirit of the W.C.T.U. sisterhood to-day. The granite shaft erected by the Carry Nation Monument Association at the previously unmarked grave of the woman whose hatchet blazed the way to national prohibition is no more firmly based than the determination of the W.C.T.U. to try once more to dam the nation's distilleries and breweries.

Kansas, where Carry Amelia Nation began her devastating career like a six-cylinder tornado, will know the hatchet again, if Mrs. Mary Frazee, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Arkansas City, carries out her intention. It was at Wichita, in Kansas, which had been legally "dry" and illegally "wet" for more than half a century, that the fifty-four-year-old Amazon for the first time took a bartender by surprize, carried the saloon by assault, smashed a $1,500 mirror to pieces, toweled "Cleopatra at the Bath" with a volley of stones, swept off all the bottles and glasses with a mighty sweep of an iron bar, and shrieked "Glory to God! Peace on earth; good-will toward men," until a detective enveloped her in his arms and carried her off, screaming, to jail.

Her hatchet became a symbol; her name a watchword for the White Ribboners and a terror to the "trade." Dead these many years, her ghost comes back to haunt the scenes of her early raids. "My fighting blood is up," Mrs. Frazee is reported to have said. "I am ready to go in with my hatchet anywhere the law is being violated. I mean a hatchet, and I am not speaking figuratively. Every woman promised to-day to take her hatchet and go with me if it becomes necessary."

This was two days after the State had voted to retain its fifty-four-year-old prohibition amendment. The organization voted also to send a letter to President Roosevelt reminding him of "his promise to protect the dry States."

By a curious paradox, wet States say the shoe is on the other foot, and are seeking protection from the flood of illicit liquor poured into them from the "dry" States. It is in the "dry" States of Dixie, report Federal authorities, that the moon shines the brightest, and moonshine flows the longest. Cheaper than lawful liquor, the imitation finds a ready market in the citadels of repeal.

A Militant Program

Nothing daunted by these lapses, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Des Moines, President of the National W.C.T.U., is clinging to the flying coat tails of prohibition. At its national convention in Cleveland she told 1,000 delegates that "a new saloon is here, infinitely more dangerous than the old," and urged with a vigor still youthful despite her sixty-two years that a five-point, five-year program of education and action be instituted against alcohol, and "allied social perils."

"A single legalized saloon to-day, with the social allure which modern advertising gives is a greater menace to a community," she said, "than any number of speakeasies. These could be closed by honest officials, but the saloon continues because the State authorizes it." For forty years Mrs. Smith has carried on the good fight. Intensely religious, she has received honorary ordination in the Church of Christ, can recite several thousand verses.

Her fondness for blue dresses in no wise detracts from her militancy, and she only laughed when she received ten cents in an anonymous letter saying the dime was to start a fund to clear her out of the country. In spite of the dictionary, she says that temperance always has meant to her "total abstinence."

Her program—adopted by the convention—includes continuance of the campaign to eliminate liquor advertising from the radio and the press. "The W.C.T.U.," she said, "has never ceased to fight for abolition of the liquor traffic. Neither will it falter, nor compromise, until that great enemy of the body, soul, and society is utterly abolished."

Mrs. Smith was ably seconded by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, of Brooklyn, New York, World President of the W.C.T.U., who, in a church address, said that "experience has shown that the experiment of legalizing the sale of liquor means an increase in consumption," and that "Christian people can advance the cause of temperance by being total abstainers, and by refusing to serve or drink intoxicating liquors."

Brave words, a layman might say, from women uncowed by defeat. For of those States which voted on the question of repeal in the recent election, Kansas was the only one to vote dry. West Virginia, Florida, Nebraska, Idaho, Wyoming repealed their dry laws.

More disheartening to the drys, perhaps, is the statement of R. E. Tuttle, acting supervisor for the Atlanta district of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and South Carolina, that the moonshiners in dry Dixie lead the nation in the production of illicit liquor. Florida is out of the dry column now, but the "dew" still percolates through her glades. In his district, said Mr. Tuttle, there are approximately twice as many stills in operation as during the peak prohibition years. Moreover, the moonshine is of inferior grade.

In August of this year, Mr. Tuttle's chart showed, 513 stills were captured in the Atlanta district, which compared with 279 stills captured the same month in 1932. In the New York district, a wet region with many times the population of the Southeastern States, only fifty stills were captured in 1934, as compared with 129 in 1932. The increase of moonshining in the Southern territory Mr. Tuttle attributed to the attempt of the makers to invade wet territory and undersell legal manufacturers.

This reminded the Baltimore *Evening Sun* of a pertinent paragraph in the Rockefeller report issued before repeal:

"If, in the end, a few dry strongholds remain, they should not forget they have a responsibility to the States in which intoxicants are legally obtainable. . . . Such surviving dry areas will become a paradise for

(Continued on page 29)

Wide World

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith

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Philanthropic Foundations

The ledger value of the capital assets of fourteen of the nation's largest foundations, totaling almost $549,000,000 in 1933, has not been reduced by the depression. In fact, the 1933 ledger value was 0.7 per cent. over the 1930 value.

The announcement was made by the Twentieth Century Fund, the headquarters of which are in New York City. The organizations included in its survey are the three great Rockefeller and four great Carnegie funds, and the Burke, Buhl, Commonwealth, Falk, Milbank, New York, and Russell Sage Foundations. The market value of these holdings was not disclosed.

Changes in market value were disclosed by two funds. The holdings of the Julius Rosenwald Fund dropped to $1,700,000 between 1930 and 1932, but mounted to $5,200,000 in 1933, a gain of 205 per cent. over the previous year. Variations of less than 10 per cent. in any of the three years were reported in the portfolio of the New York Community Trust.

Capital assets of the Rockefeller Foundation, at ledger value, were $10,900,000 greater in 1933 than in 1930, the total in 1933 being nearly $153,600,000. A decline of $1,000,000, or 1 per cent., was shown by the Carnegie Corporation for the three years. It remains the largest American foundation, with assets of more than $158,000,000.

Methodism *vs.* Militarism

The peace committees of six Methodist conferences in Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri, which met recently in Topeka, have voted to fight militarism in all its forms.

Beginning with indorsement of the League of Nations and World Court, the committees condemned "economic exploitation and imperialism, the private ownership of munitions industries, armed intervention in foreign countries for the protection of any and all investments of American capital, and the protective tariffs which create tension."

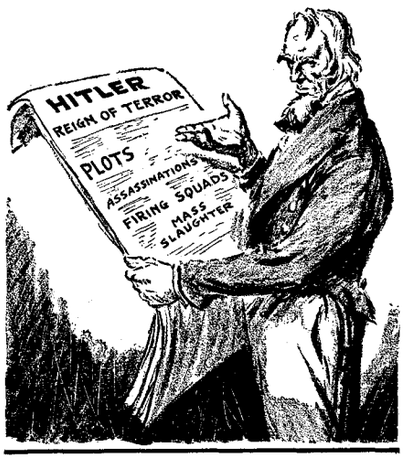
Every Methodist pastor in the three States was urged to focus public attention on attempts of college students to do away with compulsory military education, and to "discourage attendance at Citizens Military Training Camps." It was recommended also that "the Reserve Officers Training Corps would be investigated . . . to determine the interest of munition-makers in its support and maintenance."

The resolution recited: "We deplore the fact that such institutions as Civilian Conservation Camps and the Boy Scouts of America are being used to spread militaristic propaganda."

The report favored systematic peace propaganda, and that the Methodist Church withdraw its ministers from the chaplaincy in the United States Army, substituting therefor pastoral care under the Church's own control. Subsidy for men serving in the armed forces also was recommended.

A Jewish Writers' Symposium on Radicalism

Several Hebrew Authors and Publicists Believe the Apparently Rising Tide of Fascism Inevitably Will Victimize Minority Races



"This Is Dictatorship; Ours Is Leadership"

—Cassel in the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*

Not long ago James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, and warm friend of the Jews, warned them that the affiliation of many Jews with Communism is leading to general belief that Jewry and Communism are synonymous. He pleaded that representative Jews use their influence to stay the flow to Communism, and warned them that "if the American nation ever gets the idea that the Jewish race and Communism are synonymous, there is a possibility of a pogrom that will make those of the Czar's era in Russia look like a small parade. The Jewish race is noted for its ability to build up a culture and nations, and the members of the race have nothing in common with Communism, which seeks to tear down culture and government."

Mr. Gerard's admonition was the result of his personal observations of a Communist gathering in New York City, where, he said, a large majority of the participants were Jews.

A different picture was given by Samuel Untermyer, noted Jewish lawyer, who said that Jewish membership in the Communist Party is infinitesimal, and that the Communist Party formed but an infinitesimal part —approximately 29,000—of the population of the United States.

Be that as it may, a number of Jewish writers contributing to a symposium in *Opinion*, a journal of Jewish life and letters published in New York, believe that the apparently rising tide of Fascism inevitably will victimize minority races and religions, and that the Jew must throw in his lot with liberal and radical movements. In parentheses, it might be added that Arnold Zweig, noted German Jewish author, wrote in *The Sentinel*, Chicago Jewish weekly, that none should "doubt that in very many European countries the nationalists would bring about the expulsion and extermination of the Jews if this could be done without fear of intervention or retribution."

Fascist brigades of varicolored shirting have been formed in this country, also, and there is not lacking a rather wide-spread apprehension among Jews that they will be among the principal targets of the Fascist ritual of purification.

Opinion is edited by James Waterman Wise, liberal-minded son of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, whose own tongue is as a scorpion to intolerance. The symposium is based on a previous article in *Opinion* by Rebecca Pitts whose thesis is that the basic causes of present-day anti-Semitism are economic, and that the "obsolescent capitalist order, based on the profit system, is resorting to Fascist expedients" to keep itself in power. These expedients, Miss Pitts maintained, include persecution of minorities to divert popular attention from the issues at stake, and to fight Fascism effectively, she said, the great masses of Jews must throw in their lot with the revolutionary workers.

"I fully agree with Rebecca Pitts's analysis of the Jewish situation," wrote Michael Alper, a graduate of the Jewish Institution of Religion, "that anti-Semitism is primarily an economic phenomenon which will disappear with the destruction of the capitalist system (vide the Soviet Union); and that if the Jew wishes to survive, he must identify himself with the historic movement (Communism) that is destined for creative survival."

Fascism vs. Communism

Mr. Alper said that "as the crisis will continue to deepen, the economic struggle will be not between capitalism and socialism, but between Fascism and Communism. The middle class will hold the balance of power, and the outcome of the struggle will rest in their hands. To the extent that Jews will aline themselves with Fascism, to that extent will they be doomed, not merely economically, but also culturally, both as Jews and citizens. Only Communism can save them as against Fascism."

"There is no group where cut-throat capitalism has taken a more dread toll than among middle-class Jews," wrote Rabbi Edward L. Israel, chairman of the Social Justice Commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. "They might turn with others of their class to Fascism were it not for their racial sympathy with the prophetic ideals, and their realization that the Jewishness which is still meaningful to them makes them inevitably victims of Fascist chauvinistic propaganda. The fear of rousing prejudice may somewhat arrest the process, but the inevitable trend of the Jewish masses in this economic revaluation is toward the Left."

"As Fascism threatens our country,"

(Continued on page 29)

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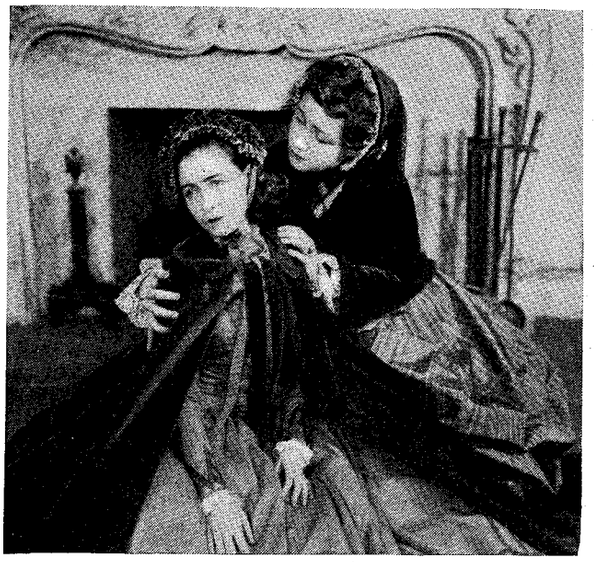
The Importance of Being Emily

"Brittle Heaven" Brings New Light to Bear on the Fast Disappearing Mystery of Emily Dickinson and the Identity of the Man Who Inspired Her Poems

NEXT, probably, to the now faint question of what ever became of Charlie Ross, the most important long-distance mystery in American fireside chat has been the identity of the man who so captivated Emily Dickinson that she wrote poetry by the bale in a futile attempt to still the beating of her heart. Frivolous and prying souls, eager to disclose the undoubtedly fetching person, have named half a dozen as the possibilities with, in each tabulation, the Rev. Dr. Charles Wadsworth, a Philadelphia dominie, heading the list.

Thanks now to "Brittle Heaven," the honor of having inspired one of America's truly great poets is shorn from the Rev. Dr. Wadsworth and a dashing military man, Capt. Edward Bissell Hunt, is accused. The new play comes on the heels of four important biographies and at least one other drama on the subject and, so spirited, so persuasive and real does it seem, that henceforth any writer on the subject will have to marshal bristling facts to disprove the Hunt theory.



Dorothy Gish and Helen Huberth in the final scene of "Brittle Heaven," the new play about Emily Dickinson

The Messrs. Vincent York and Frederick J. Pohl spin a plausible and romantic story to show that Emily not only received flaming inspiration from Captain Hunt but, in receiving it, deceived her once best friend, Helen Fiske Hunt, wife of the thrilling soldier.

Helen Fiske Hunt was the Amherst girl who grew up to write "Ramona." Emily Dickinson was the Amherst girl who grew up to be one of the most ardent of our poets and the most deliberate of our husband-stealers and that in a time when the theft of a husband was no minute felony.

Forthright, Blunt, Brilliant

In the early 'sixties well-born young women, if they had the misfortune to fall in love with a friend's husband, locked the sad truth in their secret hearts and went on about the business of baking cakes and keeping house. Emily, forthright, blunt, brilliant, was well-born but the only locking up she did was of the more candid of her romantic verses. And, after her death, even these came to light—and were published.

It was this publication after death which was the source of the only other play ever written about Miss Dickinson. Three seasons ago Susan Glaspell wrote "Alison's House," a gentle and uneventful tap-dancing of the Dickinson family's dismayed skeletons. Much to every one's enormous astonishment, including, no doubt, Miss Glaspell's, the play received the Pulitzer Prize. For a few weeks there was undisciplined talk of cowhiding the Prize Committee, but that faded when the Committee went into shamed solitude and the silences. "Alison's House" had to do with controversy within the family concerning the desirability of making public poems which so plainly exposed a furious attachment for a married man. The elders feared the scandal, the youngsters feared the oblivion of their genius sister.

But this spirited, well-traced, and knowing play does no such frittering with debatable facts. It takes the origins from Josephine Pollitt's biography, "Emily Dickinson: The Human Background of Her Poetry," and translates them into terms of theater. Carefully, with rare understanding, it establishes the girlhood friendship of Emily and Helen, showing it to have been one of the most beautiful and fated friendships. Then the person of the captain is introduced and the beautiful but fated friendship crumbles into small, protesting pieces. From the beginning, altho she first believed him a monster and a libertine, Emily is helplessly caught up by the magnetic captain.

Miss Dorothy Gish, who has never made a bad performance in her life, makes an exceptionally fine one in the rôle of Emily Dickinson. Here is no languishing, pale, and frustrated poet smiling bleakly through her bitter tears. Rather, as Miss Gish plays her, here is a courageous and factual woman whose intellect inexorably prevented her from being either simpering or weak.

The fate of literary plays customarily is disappointing. In the Times Square theater the canny managers flee from the production of them as tho from a particularly virulent plague. In the elegant language of the boys, "they don't make a nickel," and, naturally, a play that doesn't make a nickel, or can't, is a play to be avoided night and day. It is possible that "Brittle Heaven" won't make a nickel, but even if it doesn't it will have satisfied a great many persons weary of the lithographs of contemporary drama and it will have performed the still more needful task of stripping away much of the hollow and certainly silly legend that has grown up about the vague personality of Miss Dickinson.

"Brittle Heaven" transforms Emily Dickinson from a national, and irritating, mystery into a human, and beguiling, person.

That, presumably, is what the theater is for.

The Ten Best Plays

(The plays in this list are the choice of this department, and are not necessarily the consensus. As more plays are produced, the list will be revised. The order of listing is alphabetical, and has no relation to merit.)

"Continental Varieties," a super-vaudeville in the European manner with Lucienne Boyer and Vicente Escudero starred. At the Little Theater.

"Conversation Piece," bland words, music, and lyrics by Noël Coward, with an exceptional performance by the beloved Yvonne Printemps. At the 44th Street Theater.

"Judgment Day," Elmer Rice's violent melodrama about a European dictator and his fanatical supporters. At the Belasco Theater.

"Life Begins at 8:40," a large, opulent, sprawling musical revue studded with beautiful scenery, girls and clowns. At the Winter Garden.

"Merrily We Roll Along," a play in reverse, covering the years from 1934 to 1916 in the life of a dramatist. At the Music Box Theater.

"Personal Appearance," an impious, outrageous comedy debunking tours by film stars. The funniest show of the new season. At Henry Miller's Theater.

"Small Miracle," a melodrama, in the "Grand Hotel" technique, the action of which takes place in the lounge of a theater during the course of a play's performance. At the Golden Theater.

"The Distaff Side," a distinguished English play about the women in one family, and what happened to them. At the Booth Theater.

"The Farmer Takes a Wife," richly satisfying folk-play of the Erie Canal in the 'fifties at the time of the encroachment of the railroads. At the 46th Street Theater.

"The Great Waltz," a vast and costly operetta spending $500,000 to prove that the elder Strauss was jealous of his son. At the Center Theater.

W. B.

("Letters and Art" continued on page 24)

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One day in the life of a Visiting Nurse

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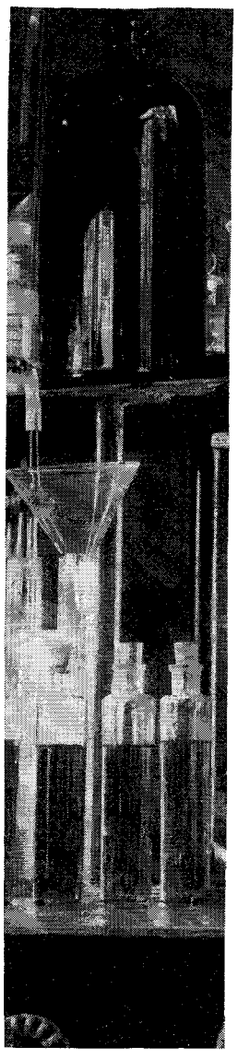

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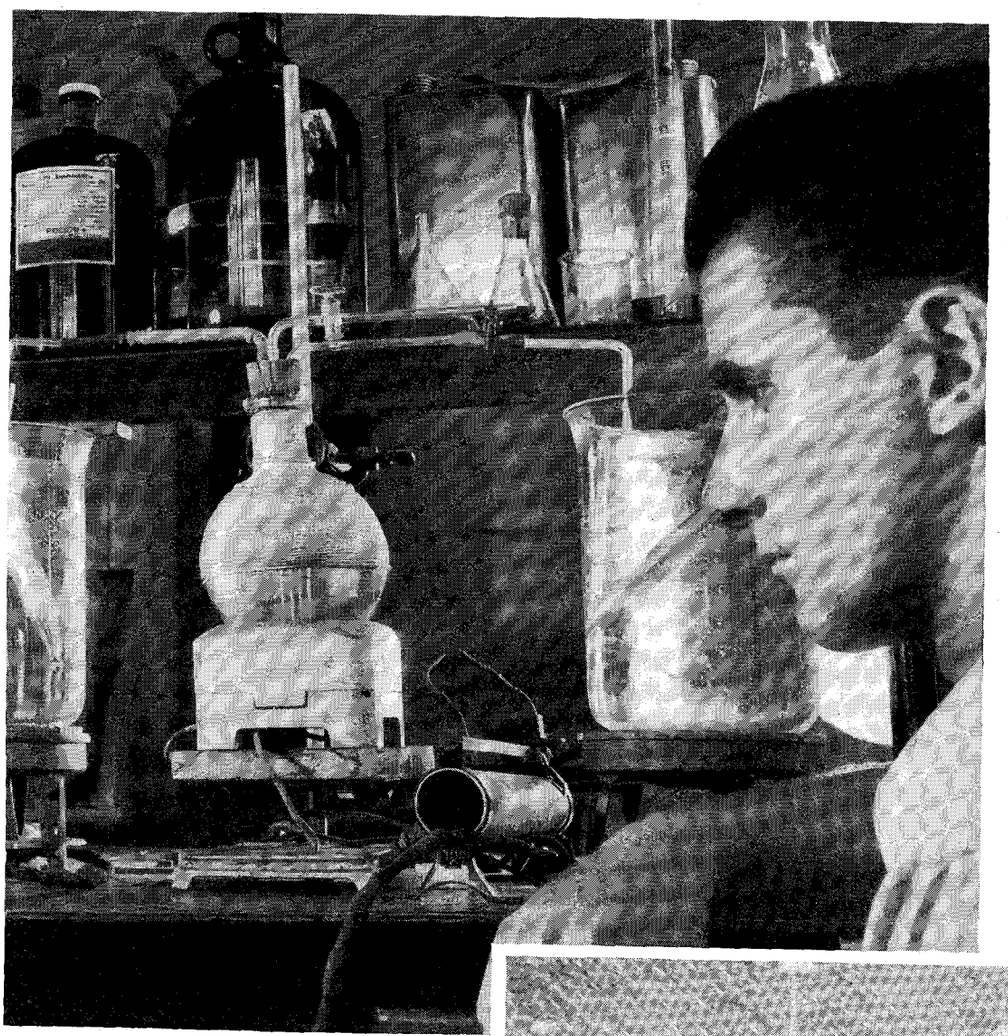

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Dickens's "Pickwick" Being Set to Music

British Composer-Conductor Using Nearly All of the Original Text of the Famous Stories for His Operatic Venture

Last summer, Albert Coates, the conductor, managed to steal a few hours from his stand in the concert-hall and pursue his muse in the creative field of composing. Mr. Coates has long neglected this phase of musical activity, and has been devoting much of his time to conducting. His schedule recently took him to England, the Baltic States, Russia, and Austria. Last summer he conducted the Vienna Philharmonic during the same period that Toscanini was guest-conductor of that celebrated unit.

Albert Coates

But Mr. Coates decided that he must continue with his composing. At his villa on Lake Maggiore, he found time to finish a cello concerto, which he had been working on, and which is to be played by Piatigorsky. A group of art-songs, in the delicate Coates manner, also came from the pen of the busy composer-conductor. But, even more important than these items, Mr. Coates brought a work which is very dear to his heart a step nearer completion. This is his new operatic venture, a setting for Charles Dickens's great masterpiece, "Pickwick." Visitors to the villa are whispering about the score for this opera, which by now has reached such a point that Mr. Coates plays it every now and again for guests.

He is employing almost the entire original text of the Dickens story for his libretto. With this rich and vivid material, the work will be one of great scope, and destined to hold an important place among the truly great musical dramas of this century. As with all the adaptations from literature, the problem arises when the librettist sets about to condense the material for theatrical use. A natural and psychological sequence of the important and vital episodes must be maintained, and, yet, quantities of valuable dramatic material must be abandoned to fit the piece into stage requirements. Mr. Coates believes that he has solved this part of his problem with the introduction of many novel features for an opera. He plans to present the opus in four acts and twelve scenes. Four of the scenes are to be film interludes depicting, in rapid and concise fashion, the intricate and secondary phases of the action. A preliminary sketching of his plan gives an indication of the thought he has devoted to his libretto and lovers of the Dickens tale will enjoy the idea:

Act one contains two scenes. In the first, *Rochester's* maneuvers are set forth, and these are followed by an orchestral interlude, with cinema. The second scene reveals Manon Farm and Dingley Dell, accompanied by a film of the cricket scenes, with a fugue, all making for balance.

In the second act, Mr. Coates calls for another set of two scenes. In the first of these Manon Farm and Dingley Dell are revealed, followed by a symphonic interlude — the Pickwick Scherzo — with accompanying film of *Aunt Rachel's* elopement with *Jingle*. The second scene is set in the courtyard of the White Hart Inn, London, and, in this scene, *Sam Weller* makes his first appearance.

The third act is broken up into four scenes. Scene one is at *Mrs. Bardell's*, Goswell Road, London. The second shows the Eatonsville Elections, and the third is at *Dodson and Fogg's*. For the fourth scene, the action is brought to the courtyard of the Guildhall. Here the cinema is used to depict the breach of promise trial, with the witnesses in the box. Four scenes are again used in the fourth and last act.

In the first of this series, the Debtor's Prison in The Fleet is shown, and the famous scene with *Jingle* is given at this point. The second scene continues, but morning has come. The scene concludes with *Mrs. Bardell* being ushered into The Fleet. The third scene is at *Mr. Pickwick's* private apartment in The Fleet. The action stops at the point when he is persuaded to leave the prison. A musical interlude follows including an octet and a finale. The last scene of the opera is set in the garden of *Pickwick's* country-house, and all ends with the wedding march for *Emily Wardle*.

Mr. Coates, however, will not desert the podium while "Pickwick" is being brought to completion. His schedule calls for appearances in many parts of the world. A studio performance of "Salome" for the British Broadcasting Company is to be followed by conducting engagements in Riga, Kovno, and Russia. Later on, Mr. Coates will venture to Vienna, where he will lead the Vienna Philharmonic. In the same city he will direct productions of Wagner's "Lohengrin" and "Tristan" for the famous *Staatsoper*. In the new year, Mr. Coates plans to give a new work in London. This is to be the first symphony of a new composer, Yuli Shaporim. It is an elaborate work scored for double orchestra, and employing a chorus of 370 voices.

WILLIAM P. SEARS, JR.

New York Audiences Acclaim Casey and the Abbey Players

On intermittent evenings, Sean O'Casey, the play-boy of the Abbey Theater, has two works being performed in New York. One is "Within the Gates," a fiercely contentious invention, and the other, thanks to the present visit of the players from the Dublin capital of contemporary Irish drama, is "The Plough and the Stars." And when New York is not devoting its whole evening to O'Casey, it is turning to the Abbey actors for old favorites and new pets.

No graveled Irish swarmed over the footlights and battered the actors when the present engagement of the Abbey group began with "The Plough and the Stars." Instead, a large audience sat back, relaxed, and enjoyed every moment of the play's four—and once inflammatory—acts. When it first was played here some years ago, the producer, awed by reports from Dublin describing the riots there when the play made its début, called for the police and stationed them, clubs in hand, in the aisles.

Some elder followers of the Abbey's actors professed to find a small lack in the visiting company. They yearned for the richness of Maire O'Neill and the suave rightness of Arthur Sinclair, closing their prejudiced eyes to the performances of Barry Fitzgerald, Eileen Crowe, May Craig, and Maureen Delany.

Whatever the loyal elders may have felt, the younger and more eager supporters of the Dublin visitors described Fitzgerald as one of the sublimest clowns in the current theater, a resourceful, knowing, canny, and completely acceptable character-buffoon who kept his audience rocking with laughter. Not much more than that can be asked of a pantaloon.

Short Tour of America

The only evident restlessness in the first audiences was that aroused by impatience, and the impatience rose out of a wish to get the old plays in the repertory done with so that at least two of the new plays—"Look at the Heffernans" and "Grogan and the Ferret"—might be seen. The latter is a typical village folk-play concerning a badgered individual in the town and the ferret, or town gossip. Eileen Crowe, so excellent as the young *Nora Clitheroe* in "The Plough and the Stars," is the destructive gossip of the new play.

The Abbey Players had been on a short American tour before coming to New York, performing mainly in New England cities, and after the Manhattan engagement will start out on a long swing across the Continent. Thus far, and including the New York stand, the tour has been remarkably successful. And there is small wonder for it, because here, with or without some of the veteran blessings in the Abbey roster, is a company making substantial, understanding performances of the best plays from Ireland. Their wit has savor and their philosophy has weight, and the combination makes for something brave in the theater.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

SANCTUARY

By Kendall Banning

Not when your banners sweep the sky
And lips of friends your feats acclaim,
Nor when gay youth goes riding by
With pulse astir and eyes aflame;
Nor when your laughter echoes through
The halls of revelry, and men
Accord you praise, my dear, do you
Have any need of me.

But when
The garlands wither, and the rust
Has silenced lutes that strummed the dance,
And golden dreams have turned to dust
Beneath the chariot wheels of chance;
When sorrow sets upon your eyes
The trace of frustrate hopes, and when
The lonely heart, in longing, cries
Out through the night—

Come to me then!

—Wings (New York)

I WILL LEAVE THIS HOUSE

By Joseph Auslander

I will leave this house, being tired of this house
And too much talk;
I will walk down to the sea where the wind blows
The waves to chalk,
And the sand scratches like a silver mouse. . . .
I will leave everything here and walk.

I do not know why grass like golden leather
Whipped into strings
Should quiet the heart, or why this autumn weather,
This salt that stings
My eyes and eyelids should heal me altogether—
I do not know the reason for such things.

I only know that here are walls that harden
The eyes and brain;
I only know words hiss and hurt and pardon—
Only to hurt again;
And that the sea is like Death's emerald garden
Dripping with silver wind and silver rain.

—Harper's Magazine

WICKLOW TINKER GIRL

By W. M. Letts

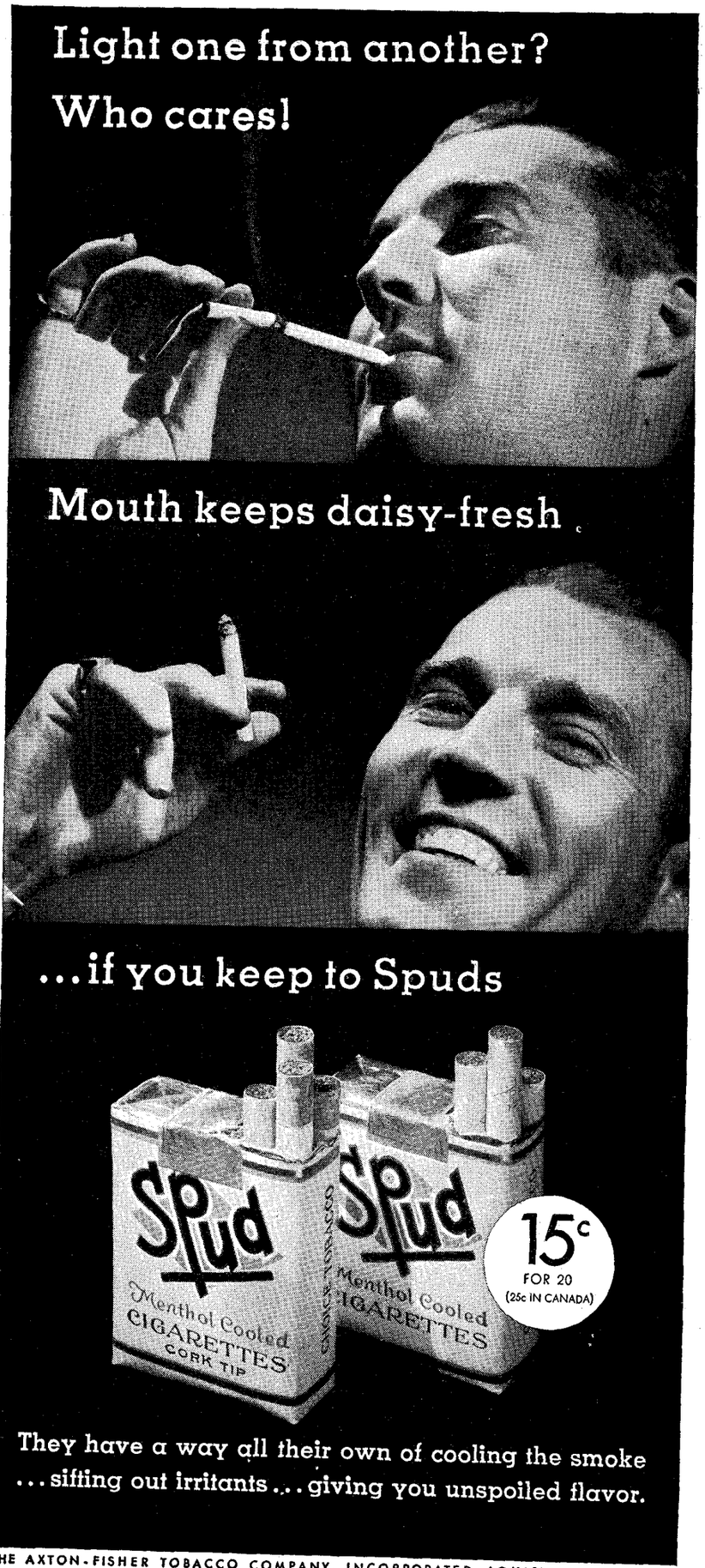
There was a tinker girl I met,
The March wind blew her hair.
She looked at me, she laughed at me
That day at Aughrim Fair.
She had no shawl about her head
That was so bright and squirrel-red,
But what had I to say to one
Whose dusty feet were bare?

The tinker girl she passed me by
One day I walked through 'Clash
The spring itself was in her face,
But why should I be rash?
A farmer's son must look for gold,
Cattle and wives are bought and sold,
P it tinker girls they beg and steal
From fools that have the cash.

I saw the tinker girl again.
She travelled through Greenan.
From door to door she hawked her wares,
Tin mug and jug and can.
The river there runs golden brown,
So like her eyes your heart would drown
While looking in them till she said,
"You're staring hard, young man!"

I followed her to Glenmalure,
When all the whins were gold,
And tho the sun was on the grass
The April wind blew cold.
The tinker girl still laughs at men.
She left me lonely in the glen.
She stole my watch, she stole my youth,
And left me wise and old.

—Yale Review



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Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

South of the Sun. By Russell Owen. (New York: The John Day Company; $2.50.)

Some of the rumors long whispered about the first Byrd expedition to Antarctica break into print in Russell Owen's long-delayed diary of his experiences, "South of the Sun."

Brabazon, New York

Russell Owen

Owen, an experienced reporter, went south as the expedition's official historian, and sent the syndicated—and also, as we now learn, carefully censored—radio dispatches from Little America. But when he returned, in 1929, his expected book did not appear. Instead, we had first, Commander Byrd's parade account of the expedition, with its careful allotment of a few words of well-chosen praise to each member of the party, and criticism of none, a report as carefully judicious as a diplomatic dispatch. Then came Laurence Gould's "Cold," in which the geologist told, for popular readers, of the efforts of the scientists. Now comes Russell Owen's human story. It, too, had its evidently diplomatic moments; the author himself speaks of "self-imposed restraint"; but the book sheds new light and has vivid pages. It wasn't all fun, heroism, and triumph in the Antarctic.

"Why, they look just like ordinary men," a woman watcher said when the boys were loading the *City of New York*.

"What does she expect, wings?" asked one of the dead-tired adventurers.

The ship was overloaded; the unpaid amateur sailors were pretty bad; the famous system was not quite so systematic as appeared in Mr. Owen's contemporary radio reports. Some of the men who could not find room to stretch out at night on board the ship were annoyed at another who had found room for his evening clothes and his harp. Snow-glasses were forgotten until they reached New Zealand; there were no wooden spoons for use on the trail, where metal spoons froze to the mouth. The trail-cookers didn't work; and the camp-stoves, in which soft coal was burned, had been built for hard coal. And the perfect commander appears in Mr. Owen's story, which is reported to have suffered a little censorship itself, as a nervous, jittery chief, who once dived into the water in hasty gallantry when what was needed was his supervision of the launching of a life-boat; his dive meant only that he, too, had to be rescued.

Every message sent across the ether was the subject of most careful consideration. When the Fairchild plane was grounded, out of gasoline, a few hundred miles from camp, Mr. Owen had difficulty in explaining it.

The meteorologists did not want it said that the shortage of gasoline was due to unexpected head winds; that would reflect on their forecasts. Owen first wrote that the trouble was due to a "gas leak." That angered the mechanic who had gone over the plane. Finally he made it "causes unknown," which was the truth.

It was dirty and lonely and also not lonely enough in Little America. The men were crowded together and got on each other's nerves. Mr. Owen calls men only by their titles, but his highest praise for steady nerves and calm efficiency goes to Bernt Balchen, the chief pilot, to Doctor Gould, the geologist, and to the expedition's sailmaker, a Norwegian jack-of-all-trades, who serenely carved ship's models in the polar night. Most of the adventurers, huddled in their dark, smoky cabins, lived at the lowest-common-denominator level of men in herds. Their language was loud and dirty. Sometimes it got on Owen's nerves.

Sometimes the boys mitigated the monotony by tunneling through the snow and tapping the fifty gallons of alcohol "for photographic purposes," or the medical supplies, and concocting effectively intoxicating, if tasteless, beverages. Sometimes the results came close to being murderous. There was a particularly large celebration upon the anniversary of the commander's flight over the North Pole.

But there was always in the background a consciousness that the expedition, camping so almost comfortably in the Antarctic night, was making history. Mr. Owen gives rapturous descriptions of the mighty ice-barrier, of the pressure ridges, of the dignified, fearless penguins, of the view of the lonely, snowy continent from the air.

And for all his annoyances his final verdict is in agreement with the doctor, who said that the more he got to know men, the better he liked them.

Worth Reading

Red Heifer. By F. D. Davison. (New York: Coward-McCann; $2). The biography of an Australian cow; a new addition to the all-too-short list of animal classics.

Fire on the Andes. By Carleton Beals. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company; $3). The story of Peru, once the home of America's greatest civilization, a country due, in Mr. Beals's view, for another explosion.

The Curse of Bigness. By Louis D. Brandeis, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. (New York: The Viking Press; $3.) Essays and addresses of a lifetime of consistent critical optimism.

Liquid Claims and National Wealth. By Adolf A. Berle, Jr., and Victoria J. Pederson. (New York: The Macmillan Company; $2.50.) An original, profound and statesmanlike study of the effect upon modern society of excessive concentration upon "liquid" forms of wealth, arguing that this makes for a fragile social structure.

All Around the Town. By Herbert Asbury. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf; $2.50). About fantastic characters who used to roam the sidewalks of New York.

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

crummy; shindy.—"L. K. H.," Palmetto, Fla.—The present use of *crummy*, meaning "cheap," is a natural outcome of its original sense. The dictionary records that *crummy* means "full of crums or littered with crums." Hence, anything that is *crummy* shows an untidy or neglected appearance. The extension to "cheap," in the sense of "mean, poor, disreputable," is a logical step.

The old slang term *shindy*, meaning "a riotous conflict; a rumpus or a row," has been in use since 1821. *Shindig*, first recorded in 1892, is probably a modified form of *shindy*, and designates a party somewhat less riotous than a *shindy*.

ex-service man; veteran.—"H. C. H.," Omaha, Neb.—These terms are often loosely used interchangeably. An *ex-service man* is one who has formerly been a soldier or sailor; he may be young or old, and may have served a few months or have grown old in the service. Nothing in the term indicates age or length of service. Properly speaking, however, the term *veteran*, when applied to one who is or who was a soldier or sailor, denotes a man "long trained," or who "has grown old in service"; hence, it does not properly apply to a young man or to a man with a short record of service. It is from the Latin *veteranus*, meaning "old," or, when used in a military sense, "an old tried soldier."

plantation.—"E. T. T.," Honolulu, T. H.—The word *plantation* is derived from the Latin *plantatio*, meaning "a planting," and was early employed to designate the establishment of a church, the settling of people in a new location, the founding of a colony.

In the sense, "the settlement of persons in some locality; especially the planting of a colony; colonization," the word dates from 1586. With the meaning, "a settlement in a new or conquered country; a colony," the word dates from 1614. We have the term in this sense in the official name of the state, "Rhode Island and Providence Plantations." The meaning, "an estate or farm, especially in a tropical or subtropical country, on which cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, coffee, or other crops are cultivated," dates back at least to 1706, for it is defined in the sixth edition of Phillips' Dictionary, "a Spot of Ground in America for the planting of Tobacco, Sugar-canes, etc."

subtile, subtle.—"B. M.," Miami, Fla.—These words have been constantly used as interchangeable terms by good writers, but there seems to be a present tendency to distinguish them by making *subtile* an attribute of things, and *subtle* a characteristic of mind. *Subtle* is the later form of the word. It is used preferably when the derogatory sense of crafty is to be expressed.

The finest Pineapples IN THE WORLD COME FROM HAWAII

The finest Pineapple Juice COMES FROM DOLE-GROWN HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLES

Every one knows that Hawaii grows the finest pineapples obtainable. And DOLE-grown Hawaiian pineapples are the very pick of all Hawaiian pineapples. That's why they produce the most delicious juice you've ever tasted. DOLE vacuum-packing retains the rare flavor, and the important nutritive elements. Buy a dozen cans of DOLE pure, unsweetened Pineapple Juice from your grocer today, and write for new recipe book "Morning, Noon and Night," sent free. Hawaiian Pineapple Company, Ltd., Honolulu, Hawaii. Sales Offices: 215 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

ACCEPTED AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSN

DOLE PINEAPPLE JUICE

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"One Tropic-Aire has heated my 5 cars the last 8 years"

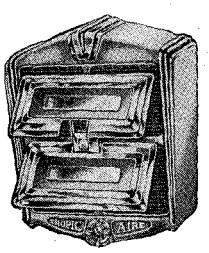
"My TROPIC-AIRE Heater was purchased in January, 1926," writes E. J. Erickson, Minneapolis. "It has been installed in five different automobiles . . . a 1925 Studebaker 6 Coach, a 1927 Studebaker 6, a Studebaker 8 Dictator, an Essex and lastly in a Chevrolet where it is still in use. During these 8 years, this TROPIC-AIRE Heater has provided comfortable warmth during cold weather in every one of these cars and is still giving satisfactory service."

This is just one of the many instances of long, faithful heating service given by TROPIC-AIRE Heaters. They *must* be good to stand up like that.

TROPIC-AIRE

THE ORIGINAL FAN-EQUIPPED
HOT WATER MOTOR VEHICLE HEATER

The ADVANCED 1934 *Models* are not only every bit as good as the earlier models which are making such pleasing service records . . . the are even *better* as the result of numerous improvements and refinements which make them even more efficient, dependable and long-lived. Yet they are lower-priced than earlier models. Public acceptance of TROPIC-AIRE requires large volume production, which makes greater values possible.



Patent Nos. 1684900, 1830691, 1879152, 1746985, 1834141, 1892506. Other patents pending.

A Model for Every Purse to fit ANY Car

Get the heater of *proved* efficiency . . . the heater developed and built by the *pioneers* in fan-equipped hot water motor-vehicle heating, the engineers who make the heater used as standard equipment on leading bus lines.

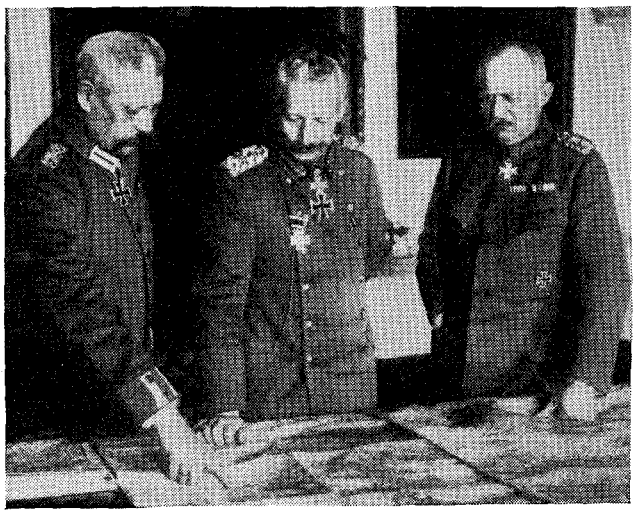
TROPIC-AIRE Heaters are sold by garages and car dealers everywhere. Insist on TROPIC-AIRE. Write for folder on new models.

TROPIC-AIRE, Inc.

56 Eleventh Ave. N. E. Minneapolis, Minn.

On the Current Screen

There have been so many compilations of wartime newsreels that apparently few battle-pictures remain unrevealed. To get something comparatively untouched for the film version of his magnificent book of photographs, "The First World War," Laurence Stallings has been forced back to the early camera accounts of the background of the international struggle. Even in this field he has found only an ancient film—taken in 1895, and almost the first newsfilm ever made—of the ancient Bismarck addressing his troops. But, on the whole, Mr. Stallings has relied on pictures already used in the screen's War chronicles, yet his cinematic edition of **The First World War (AAAA)**, by dint of brilliant editing, is by far the most vivid, impressive, and tremendously exciting War record yet compiled.



Fox Film

Hindenburg, the Kaiser, and Ludendorff in conference at Headquarters, Spa, Belgium, 1918: a scene from "The First World War"

There is horror, ruin, death, suffering, and a terrible hint of things to come, throughout the course of the Stallings film, and yet it certainly can not be said that it is bitter, antiwar propaganda. It is not that the editor has made any attempt to be jingoistic, or to shout forth the heroic glories of men in battle. It merely happens that Mr. Stallings has been a good enough camera journalist to set down the important and impressive things, no matter what their value may be as propaganda, and that the addition of screen movement and martial music as accompaniment turns even the most brutal scenes of carnage into such exciting, pulse-quickening stuff that "The First World War" becomes a chant of glory, rather than a cry of bitterness. As lamentable as is this failure of the screen as peace propaganda, there is no denying the magnificent excitement of the Stallings drama. It is the finest of camera records.

The most exciting part of the film is the pre-War background material. The scenes showing such famous royal figures as the Kaiser, Francis Joseph, Francis Ferdinand, Ferdinand of Bulgaria, Nicholas of Montenegro, Nicholas of Russia, and the rest of them are curiously exciting.

The battle episodes, in particular the struggle between the British and German Fleets in the North Sea, the drowning of the crew of an Austrian cruiser in the Adriatic, and the terrible warfare in the Alpine snow between Austria and Italy, make for magnificent pictorial stuff, and, combined with such expert editing and careful use of an explanatory voice, they result in something enormously powerful.

* * * *

Kid Millions (AAA*)—Eddie Cantor in a lively, tuneful and innocently amusing extravaganza about a downtrodden orphan who falls heir to $70,000,000 in Egyptian riches, left him by his archeologist father. It has a final sequence in technicolor, showing the hero giving an elaborate ice-cream party for the boys and girls of New York, which adds a note of childlike Broadway fantasy. The star is considerably aided by Ethel Merman, the exciting singer of many a successful Manhattan musical comedy, and by Warren Hymer. There is a lot of music in the popular vein, some of it attractive.

* * * *

Evelyn Prentice (AAA)—Myrna Loy and William Powell, popular romantic pair of the inordinately successful "Thin Man," in a decidedly thinner melodrama about a successful criminal lawyer whose wife confessed to a murder charge against which he was defending some one else. The plot is pretty routine stuff, made suprizingly entertaining by fine playing.

* * * *

The White Parade (AA)—The romantic and sacrificial lives of the student nurses, done in a sentimental manner resembling a distaff version of the Pulitzer Prize play, "Men in White."

* * * *

Three Songs About Lenin (AA)—Three tributes to the Soviet leader, the first extolling his contribution to the emancipation of Oriental women, the second recording newsreel scenes of his life and death, the third celebrating the industrialization of Russia.

ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
*Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild, *You're Telling Me, *Tarzan and His Mate, The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, The First World War.	*Treasure Island, Our Daily Bread, *Judge Priest, *Man of Aran, *What Every Woman Knows, The Pursuit of Happiness, We Live Again, The St. Louis Kid, *Kid Millions, Evelyn Prentice.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

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Drys Sharpen Tomahawks For Renewed War on Liquor

(Continued from page 18)

bootleggers. Operating from there as a base, the illicit traffic should not be allowed to run cheap, inferior liquor into the wet States."

In Georgia, the Atlanta September-October Grand Jury recommended the repeal of the bone-dry law, following the example set by many other juries, representing both cities and counties in the State. "More liquor is being sold in Georgia every day than ever before in the history of the State," observed the Atlanta *Constitution*, "and neither State nor local governments are being benefited by a share of the huge revenues being taken in by bootleggers."

However, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, said that heavy fines and stiff sentences are proving successful in combating bootlegging, and that the price of bootleg liquor has gone up.

An item in "The Washington Merry-Go-Round" asserted, however, that liquor smuggling is a major Federal enforcement problem.

It is a moot-point, therefore, whether repeal and the present liquor regulations have plugged the dike against the flow of illegal liquor to any appreciable extent. It is considered certain, therefore, that the question of reducing taxes will come up in the next Congress.

Some of the group of Representatives who led the fight for repeal are said to favor restoration of the old spirits tax of $1.10 a gallon, and the reduction of the $5-a-gallon tariff on imported liquor to $2.50. State and municipal cooperation would be necessary to make the attack on the bootlegger effective. Meanwhile, the Carry Nations of to-day are preparing to take their cut.

Symposium on Radicalism

(Continued from page 19)

wrote Estelle M. Sternberger, Executive Director of World Peaceways and editor of *Woman's Review*, "the Jews should stand up and be counted among the men and women who are ready to suffer for the winning of 'the Land of Promise.' By taking that position, they will not be pursuing a selfish strategy. They will be giving unmistakable proof that they have cast their lot with the destinies of the underprivileged, the exploited and the oppressed of all colors and races and creeds."

But, asked a pacifist, Philip S. Bernstein, rabbi of Temple Brith Kodesh, in Rochester, New York, "what assurance is there that a program of revolutionary violence would 'end all oppression'? I think that an increasingly powerful Communist movement in this country would produce exactly the same result as it did in Germany, viz., Fascism, which is precisely what Miss Pitts wants to avoid. . . . I urge them [Jews] to strengthen the labor movement, to strive to socialize banking and basic industries, and to give their active support to such political movements as seek to bring about a collective society within the framework of American democracy."

Take Snapshots INDOORS

. . . *this Thanksgiving*

Get dozens of pictures . . . with **THIS LAMP**

The genuine bears this mark

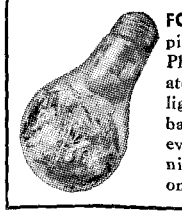
Look at little Billy digging into the turkey! That's a snapshot to treasure! Yet it was snapped inside the house as easily as it could be outdoors in sunlight . . . thanks to super speed film and G-E MAZDA Photoflood lamps.

What is more, it was snapped almost as inexpensively . . . because G-E MAZDA Photoflood lamps are good for two hours of picture-taking . . . good for dozens of indoor snapshots.

Enjoy this fun! All you need is a camera with an F/6.3 lens* loaded with super speed film, and some G-E MAZDA Photoflood lamps in bridge or table lamps. Then you are ready to shoot pictures of Thanksgiving fun, or of your family, friends and parties . . . INDOORS AT NIGHT!

See your druggist or camera dealer for film and lamps. General Electric Company, Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio.

** If you cannot tell the speed of your lens, ask your dealer. Box cameras and inexpensive folding cameras need time exposures of one or two seconds . . . or G-E MAZDA Photoflash lamps.*



FOR BABIES, PETS and action pictures, use G-E MAZDA Photo*flash* lamps. They operate, without noise or muss, in light socket or from flashlight batteries. Easy to use. Enable even box cameras to get lively night shots. Each lamp gets one picture. 15c list.

GENERAL ELECTRIC MAZDA PHOTO LAMPS

FREE FOLDER

"How to Snap Pictures at Night" . . . tells which lamp to use and where to put it . . . filled with helpful information.

General Electric Company, Dept. 166, Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio

Name_____

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Are you disappointed in the laxative you're taking?

IS IT so bitter that you shudder at the thought of taking it?

Does it upset you—give you stomach pains—leave you weak?

Do you have to keep on increasing the dose because it loses its effectiveness after a while?

IF SO, HERE'S SOMETHING YOU OUGHT TO KNOW!

It's entirely unnecessary to take violent, painful laxatives! There *is* a pleasant, painless and effective way of relieving constipation. That's the Ex-Lax way!

Ex-Lax works gently and surely—without pain or discomfort. It doesn't upset you. It doesn't leave you weak!

Ex-Lax will not form a habit—you take it just when you need a laxative. You don't have to keep on increasing the dose to get results.

And Ex-Lax is a real pleasure to take—it tastes just like delicious chocolate!

Don't be disappointed any more. Try Ex-Lax just once. Then you'll know you've found *the right laxative for you.*

At *any* drug store—in 10c and 25c boxes.

WATCH OUT FOR IMITATIONS!

Ex-Lax has stood the test of time. It has been America's favorite laxative for 28 years. Insist on genuine Ex-Lax—spelled E-X-L-A-X—to make sure of getting Ex-Lax results.

When Nature forgets—remember

EX-LAX

THE CHOCOLATED LAXATIVE

Topics in Brief

IF THE late election was good clean fun, we'll take wrestling.—*Detroit News.*

"STRONG, well-built men make amiable husbands," states a writer. So do strong, well-built women.—*Punch (London).*

To the Rescue
—Cross in the Nashville *Banner*

WHAT the country seems to need is not so much "brain trust," as trust in brains.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

CALIFORNIA, we imagine, considers itself more Sinclaired against than Sinclairing.—*Tampa Morning Tribune.*

MR. FARLEY is not a "brain truster," or even a college professor, but he is a man of letters.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

MAYBE the reason Methusaleh lived to such an age was because he didn't have to worry about his vitamins.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A PRESIDENTIAL adviser is a man who can think up excellent reasons for anything that the President has decided to undertake.—*San Diego Union.*

THE hardest lesson of the depression is the one impressing upon every one of us the necessity of living within his income.—*New Orleans States.*

AUTHORITIES everywhere seem to be taking action against all gambling slot-machines except pay-station telephones.—*Jacksonville Journal.*

HERBERT HOOVER says the nation needs the Republican Party as never before. But not so much as the Republican Party needs the nation.—*St. Louis Star-Times.*

FOOTBALL, they find, was invented in medieval England, by soldiers kicking a skull. In this enlightened age, of course, the skull is no longer detached.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

WONDER if anybody has warned Santa Claus about those quintuplets?—*Nashville Tennessean.*

WE ALSO think the banks ought to adopt a more liberal loan-policy, with us as the loanee.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

SOME grumble because they don't get what's coming to 'em; others, because they do.—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

SENATOR THOMAS of Oklahoma will be satisfied with no kind of inflation without green ink and pictures on it.—*Dallas Morning News.*

A ZOOLOGIST advises dog-owners that their pets need more spinach and cod-liver oil. Yeah, and have the S.P.C.A. after you!—*Kansas City Star.*

WISH Einstein would lay off curved space a while, and explain why a telephone-receiver cord persists in twisting up in forty knots.—*Mobile Register.*

DOCTOR ECKENER says the air-ship will make Europe only forty-five hours distant. Everything considered, that's not distant enough.—*Manchester Union.*

"WHAT IS MODERN TRANSPORTATION AIMING AT?" queries a head-line in a traffic bulletin. As to that, we can't say exactly, but we suspect it's pedestrians.—*Boston Herald.*

MOTH-BALLS, a scientist has found, will rout Japanese beetles. The trouble is, our overcoat's the kind a Japanese beetle wouldn't look twice at.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

CHINA produced 561,160 hockey-sticks last year. If the Chinese had only used them in their war with Japan, things might have been different. — *Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

"Now, Show Me!"
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*

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The March of Recovery

An upward trend in the incorporation of stock companies was reported when 1,465 new companies were formed in October, compared with 1,223 in September, and 1,450 in August. The October capitalization was $13,869,790, exceeding September by $3,000,000. Among the new October companies, 654 were formed with stock of no par value, compared with 533 in September, according to figures recorded at Albany.

In the first eight months of 1934, a gain of 25.1 per cent. was reported in asphalt and road-oil consumption against the similar 1933 period. Combined asphalt and road-oil consumed in the eight months ended on August 21 amounted to 2,666,628 short tons against 2,131,092 tons in the same period last year, according to a report of the Asphalt Institute.

Overseas sales of passenger-cars and trucks made by the General Motors Corporation for the first ten months of this year amounted to 187,827 units, compared with 102,273 in the same period last year, a gain of 83.7 per cent., according to the corporation.

The nation's consumers spent $454,326,000 in department, mail-order, general chain and variety stores in October, an expenditure increase of more than $50,000,000, as compared with the $404,062,000 spent in September, and a gain of more than $65,000,000 as against the $389,276,000 spent in October, last year, according to figures revealed by A. W. Zelomek, of the International Statistical Bureau.

Employment of more than 500,000 extra workers in retail stores throughout the nation is expected during the Christmas season if the present favorable business trend continues, according to an announcement by the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

Production of motor vehicles by companies belonging to the Automobile Manufacturers' Association for the first ten months of 1934 was 24 per cent. higher than for the entire year of 1933, according to figures based on factory shipments.

Contributors to This Issue

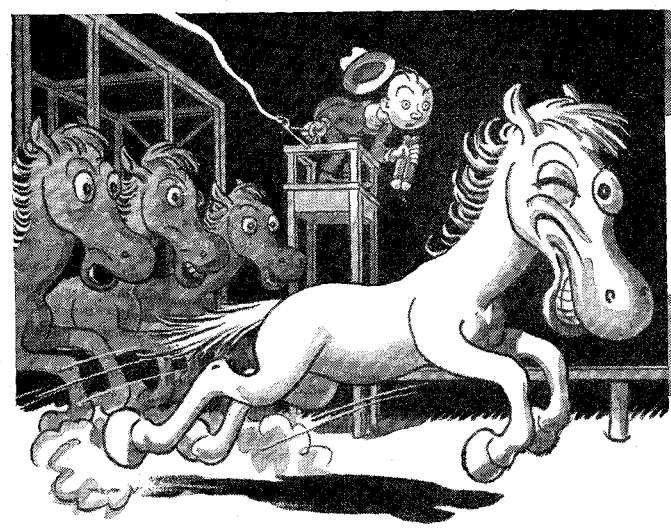
Shackelford Bauer and **Millard Browne** are the joint authors of "Undergraduates Look at Their Game." Bauer is a Yale undergraduate and a correspondent for metropolitan dailies. Browne is the sports editor of *The Stanford Daily*.

Henry Chauncey, an Assistant Dean at Harvard College, took the Harvard baseball team on its trip to Japan last summer. He is a graduate of Groton School and during his undergraduate days at Harvard played on the football and baseball teams. He was graduated from Harvard in 1928.

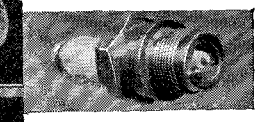
William P. Sears, Jr., is a lecturer in education at New York University, and received his Ph.D. from that institution. He is the author of "The Roots of Vocational Education," published in 1931, and is a frequent contributor to periodicals.

Chester T. Crowell held a number of editorial positions on Texas newspapers, and was formerly on the staff of the New York *Evening Post*. He contributes to many leading periodicals.

Robert Winsmore is a staff writer for THE LITERARY DIGEST.



Before Cleaning
After a few thousand miles, Oxide Coating, soot, and carbon coat spark plug insulators—wasting gas and impairing performance.



After Cleaning
The new AC Method removes all Oxide Coating, soot, and carbon. Insulator is clean as new—saving gas, restoring performance.

Look for the "Plug-in-the-Tub"

QUICK STARTING
WITH CLEANED SPARK PLUGS

REMOVE OXIDE COATING WITH THE AC SPARK PLUG CLEANER—AND YOUR MOTOR STARTS INSTANTLY

ONLY 5c A PLUG

No spark plug can escape Oxide Coating—the chief cause of hard starting, loss of speed and power, poor gas mileage. But a thorough cleaning—by a Registered AC Cleaning Station—is a "sure-fire" remedy.

Replace badly worn plugs with new ACs

AC SPARK PLUG COMPANY • FLINT, MICHIGAN • ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO

Plugs for Canadian market made at St. Catharines, Ontario

Every time you slick your hair down with water, you're encouraging dandruff, itching scalp, and premature baldness. Try a brisk morning massage with Wildroot instead. *Guaranteed* to keep hair and scalp healthy . . . or money back. New bigger bottle, more Wildroot for less money, at drug stores, barber shops, toilet goods counters in U. S. and Canada.

For healthy hair, use **WILDROOT HAIR TONIC** *instead of water*

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Choose the trip you've dreamed about and always longed to make. Then *write your own ticket!* President Liners' world-wide sailings on frequent clock-like schedule enable you to plan stopovers and sidetrips wherever you please, resuming your trip on the next or a later of these luxurious liners.

Cruises to order

Tall sails give a Chinese sampan surprising speed

ORIENT

VIA HAWAII AND THE SUNSHINE ROUTE

See the most thrilling lands of all—China, Japan and the Philippines. President Liners sail there every week from California. First Class roundtrip fares: Japan $525; China $605; Philippines $656. Tourist roundtrips: Japan $280; China $324; Philippines $350.

CALIFORNIA

First $140 Class

Two-weeks in sparkling tropic seas. Jaunts ashore at Havana and Panama. Big President Liners, sailing regularly between New York and California, offer the lowest First Class fares. Tourist $120. Low roundtrips.

ROUND the WORLD

First $834 Class

Cruise to 21 colorful ports in Hawaii, the Orient, Malaya, Ceylon, India, Egypt, Europe. Travel 26,000 miles in 104 days. Or take up to two years, planning stopovers anywhere.

For full details, see your travel agent or any of our offices—604 Fifth Ave., New York; 110 So. Dearborn St., Chicago; 311 California St., San Francisco; 514 W. Sixth St., Los Angeles; Washington, D. C., Toronto, Cleveland, Seattle, Portland, San Diego.

DOLLAR
Steamship Lines and
AMERICAN
Mail Line

America Copes With the Problem of Relief

Work Is Deemed Best for Those Unable to Support Themselves, and the Government Carries Most of the Burden

© International

The morning mail in the Public Works Administration brings applications for loans and grants from far and near

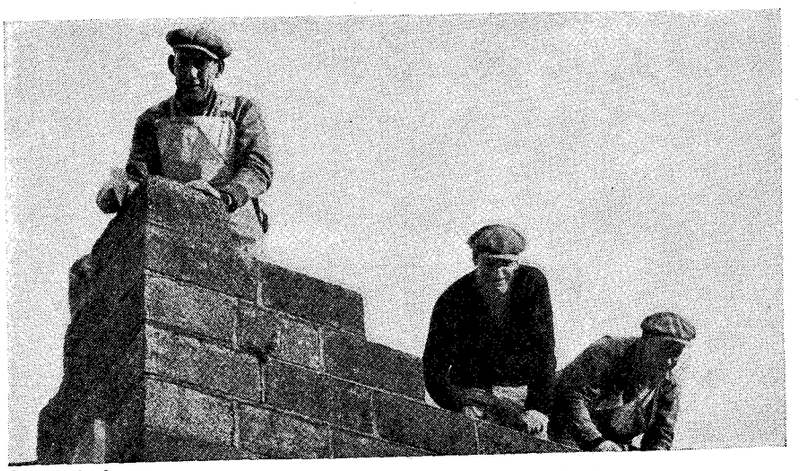
To the passer-by, the man shoveling gravel across the path is nameless. As he looks up, his glance may hint despair, hope, or defiance, but, otherwise, he is like millions all over the country. The records would show who he is, where he has worked, what are his debts, how many there are in his family, and a score of other details about his life and character. We can call him *Joe*.

In 1929, *Joe* made a good enough living for himself, his wife, and his daughter, as a longshoreman. But shipping, building, and finance were among the first to feel the depression, and *Joe* lost his job. His meager savings and occasional income from odd chores gave out last winter, and he showed up before a desk in the crowded temporary quarters of one of the city's relief stations. After old gas and light bills, and a clinic card, proved that he was no newcomer to town, he received a food voucher, and a four-page blank. At home, he filled in the routine answers, and wrote "None" to most of the questions about bank-accounts, pensions, lodges, and friends. A day or two after he sent in the form, an investigator arrived, and, finding his destitution authentic, put him on the rolls. Heat and light were turned on again, and part of the rent was paid as protection from eviction. After that, a monthly check for $23 arrived, which he could spend "as he pleased."

In July, *Joe* entered the second and more desirable class of relief. He got a job in the park, which bolstered his weakening morale. *Joe* has stayed on work-relief, getting the average $55 monthly, but a number like him have gone back to home-relief, not because the latter is preferable to the city from a social standpoint, but because work-relief costs the city 50 per cent. more for each family.

If Birmingham, Alabama, had been *Joe's* city when he went on work-relief last July, he would have been in a group that represented 37 per cent. of the community's population. Relief statistics compiled for THE LITERARY DIGEST by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration show Tampa, Florida, as the next highest of seventeen key-cities with 31 per cent. Other percentages were: New York, 18.1; Denver, 17; Cleveland, 16.7; New Orleans, 16.2; Baltimore, 15; Indianapolis, 14.7; Houston, 14.6; Boston, 14.1; Los Angeles, 14; St. Louis, 13.2; Chicago, 11.5; Seattle, 11.1; Detroit, 8.9; Portland, Maine, 3. There is every likelihood that the winter's percentages in those cities will be much higher.

Joe's family in New York represents



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Workers on a PWA project at Beltsville, Maryland

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A TRUE STORY

By A MOTHER

who tells of "a vital factor in continuous good health" for herself and her two children

Following faithfully the advice of one's doctor or surgeon, as did Mrs. W. E. Waters, of 344 Lafayette Avenue, Lexington, Kentucky, is wise. Read her letter below.

"Twenty years ago, after a painful operation for hemorrhoids, my surgeon warned me that my probably inherited tendency to faulty elimination would be apt again to cause me much misery unless I regularly took Nujol. Since then, Nujol has been a vital factor in my continuous good health.

"Following instructions on the Nujol folder, I cured myself of life-long (I was then 17) constipation. For years I have been able to go for days without taking any Nujol, but if I am forced to eat white bread (which binds me) or am under any sort of nervous strain, then I can rely on a few nightly teaspoons of Nujol to keep me in good condition.

"Julia Ann, aged 13 and Billy, aged 11, have taken Nujol since babyhood. They both were bottle babies, raised on pasteurized milk which has a slight tendency to constipate. They love Nujol and fuss if I give it to one and not to the other. The secret of keeping Nujol palatable and agreeable to take is keeping it cold.

"If the directions with Nujol are followed exactly, anyone can develop those regular habits which are the foundation of health."

Nujol, "regular as clockwork," now comes in two forms, plain Nujol and Cream of Nujol, the latter flavored and often preferred by children. You can get it at any drug store.

What is your Nujol story? If you have been using Nujol for ten years or more, if you are bringing up your children on it, tell us. Address Stanco Incorporated, Dept. 7W, 2 Park Avenue, New York City.

one out of every sixth. His picture is drawn from material gathered by Guy Hickok for the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, which shows that New York City has been keeping 118,000 heads of families, out of a total of 324,000 receiving relief, on the emergency work lists, at a cost of $10,000,000 a month. Some 27,000 in the white collar class "have been given work at tasks ranging from research work in laboratories to playing 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and giving concerts in public parks."

Of New York's estimated $200,000,000 a year spent in aiding the unemployed, the city pays a fourth, the State a fourth, and the Federal Government the remainder. Other parts of the country have been leaning more heavily on Washington.

While *Joe's* case may be typical as the nation enters its sixth winter since the depression, it is not the ideal of the Government. Administrator Hopkins has not yet dipped into a fund of $285,000,000 which remains from the $500,000,000 RFC appropriation which Congress voted for relief. He expects to begin using it in December, and estimates that it may last until March.

To carry beyond that period in a program designed to safeguard the homes and jobs of 40,000,000 Americans, President Roosevelt conferred last week with industrial, social, economic, and governmental specialists.

"Waste of Human Values"

The conferences followed a public announcement by Mr. Hopkins that the present relief arrangements were not to become permanent.

"I know of no one who is at all familiar with the problem of unemployment relief," he said, "who believes that the present system should be continued a day longer than is necessary—not because it is a waste of public funds, but, rather, that it is a tragic waste of human values, and a totally un-American way of meeting a problem. A method must, and will, be found to provide a way of life for millions of these people that will assure them the opportunity for earning an income which will provide a decent standard of living."

Administrator Hopkins's assumption of responsibility for solving the problem represents considerable change since President Roosevelt assumed office. At that time the unemployed were estimated at an all-time peak of 20,000,000 persons, altho accurate statistics were not available, and the number was the source of much argument. It was then that long, shivering bread-lines formed, and that the jobless appeared at every New York street-corner with boxes of apples for sale. When the States realized that such slight and ineffective measures were useless, and that the burden was too heavy for city, county, and private agencies, they stepped in. RFC loans represented Washington's first considerable aid. Not until May, 1933, was the FERA established in the capital, with Mr. Hopkins as director, to centralize the growing relief problem.

To-day, the Government is assuming something like 74 per cent. of the expense, with States contributing 11 per cent., and local units 15 per cent.

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"Mining the Air"

(Continued from page 16)

which when dipped in inky water would soak up the ink but not the water.

As a result of research in the extraction of these gases, Doctor Metzger announced that it is now possible to recover about 75 per cent. of the krypton and xenon in the atmosphere. While the cost of these gases is high to-day, the expected demand for them as filler for incandescent lamps will very probably make it possible to reduce the cost sufficiently to make it commercially feasible. The cost of enough xenon to fill an ordinary lamp bulb to-day would be about $50.

The neon widely used to fill the glowing, orange signs seen everywhere is also produced from the air, simultaneously with helium. Both of these elements have extremely low boiling-points, and can not be liquefied except under extraordinary conditions. They remain in gaseous state throughout the process, and are withdrawn from the coldest part of the fractionating apparatus.

The raw gases withdrawn after practically all other components of the air have been liquefied contain approximately 40 to 50 per cent. neon and 12 to 15 per cent. helium, the balance being nitrogen. They are further purified and separated by activated charcoal, as in the case of krypton and xenon.

Pure neon in the tubes produces the familiar strong orange light, while helium gives a bright yellow light. In practise, mixtures of the two gases are usually used. The color can be further altered by introducing small amounts of various other gases.

Whaling-Fleet Dwindles

Hard times have affected whaling. The once-mighty fleet which sailed the Seven Seas in this dangerous calling to-day lies idle. The respite may not be to the liking of the iron men who sailed the wooden ships, but it is giving the largest mammal a new chance to avoid extinction.

Famous all over the world, at one time, the great American whaling-fleet of a thousand ships now totals only fourteen. No longer does the phantom armada put out from New England ports, for the center of activity has shifted to the Pacific Coast. That is, as far as North America is concerned.

There is only one sailing ship left to recall the stern days when "thar she blows!" was the call to action. Twelve of the remaining whalers are propelled by steam, the other is a motor-ship.

It is not on this Continent that one will find the world's greatest whaling port—for that is in Scandinavia, where whale-beef is a delicacy. At Sandefjord (population, 6,000), where ten thousand go out annually in approximately 250 ships, whaling still is a profession. Two million barrels of whale-oil is considered an average year in Norway.

The zenith of whaling was in 1858, when 198,504 tons of ships operated. To-day there are only 9,037 tons left.

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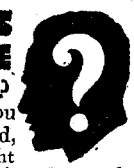

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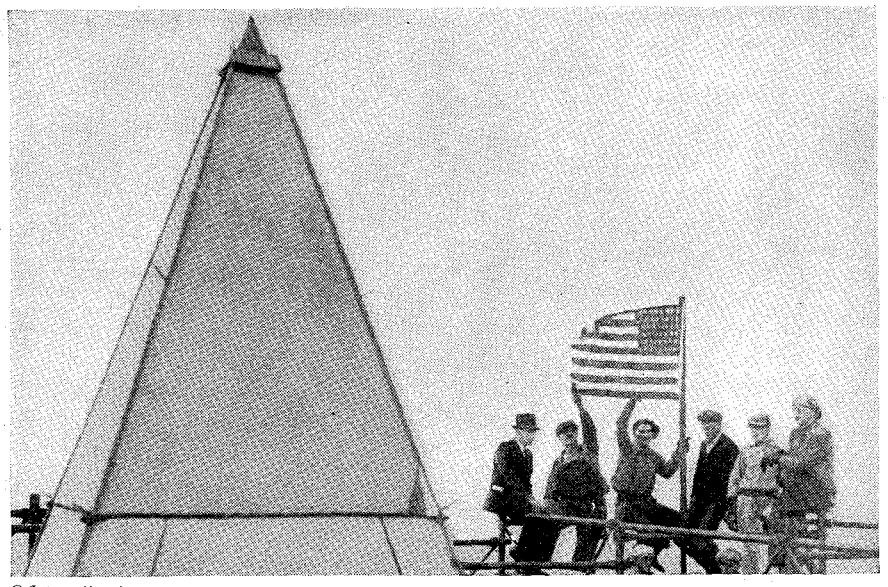
A Bath for the Washington Monument

For the First Time in Its History the Shaft Dedicated to the Father of His Country Is Undergoing a Real "Dressing Down"

By Chester T. Crowell



© International

Old Glory atop the scaffolding built around the Washington Mounment for the work of repairing and refurbishing the great shaft

Brave women and jittery men look at the Washington Monument nowadays and quickly turn away. It is a sight making the diaphragm taut. Nonchalance is almost impossible. The Washington Monument, in case you haven't heard the news, is having its first bath. The contracting company has erected a spider-web of steel tubes around the Monument, reaching all the way to the top.

Until you have seen this web, you can not imagine what it does to your nerves. After all, the Monument is only 555 feet, 5 inches high, but with that spider-web around it, you can imagine it interfering with the course of the moon.

There are several high spots in New York City which could scoff at 555 feet, 5 inches, but they don't sit, as the Washington Monument does, in the center of a park of forty-one acres. You can see the Washington Monument on any day, and from any direction.

Both the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia System sent staff men to the top of the Monument recently to make broadcasts. Neither was very exciting, because there was nothing more to be seen from there now than last year, but the Monument has been rediscovered. Going to the top of it suddenly seemed perilously adventuresome. Nearly 12,000,000 people already have been to the top of the Monument; more are going now than ever before.

The washing of the Monument is not the most important work now under way; new mortar is being placed where weather has worn the old mortar away. The whole job will cost a little short of $100,000, the money having been supplied by the PWA. Experts state that the repair job now being done will last for a century, at least.

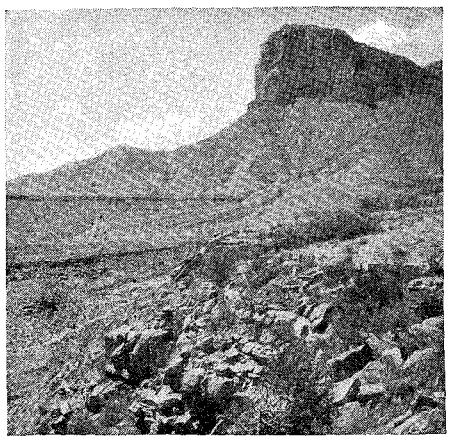
Incidentally, most people think the Washington Monument is much older than it is. The first Congress discussed erecting it, also having in mind that at its base should be a mausoleum for George Washington, but his heirs declined to give permission for the removal of the body of the First President from Mount Vernon.

The hazy idea of a great monument drifted around Washington until 1830 before it was reduced to blue-prints. Even after that, the corner-stone was not laid until July 4, 1848. The dedication did not take place until 1885. The centennial of the birth of George Washington seemed to provide the proper incentive for the building of the Monument, and John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States, organized a national campaign to raise the requisite funds. His committee collected a total of $85,000. There were other committees, and other campaigns, but the grand total was $300,000. The total cost was $1,187,710, and all above the $300,000 raised by public subscription was appropriated by Congress.

There is a general impression that the Monument has been constructed of the finest stones from all of the States, but this is not true. One hundred and seventy-nine stones have been contributed by cities, counties, and States, and a few foreign countries, but the bulk of the Monument is constructed of New England granite surfaced with Maryland marble. The upper sixty feet of the Monument is marble.

The aluminum tip was not set on the capstone until December 6, 1884, and formal dedication did not take place until Washington's Birthday in 1885. Congress was troubled by the fact that as late as 1855 the Monument was only 155 feet high, but it did not authorize completion until 1876.

The Monument became a danger to aviators in 1930, and four red lanterns were hung out, one on each side. In November, 1931, it was flood-lighted, and has been ever since. Now it is a beacon visible for thirty to fifty miles.



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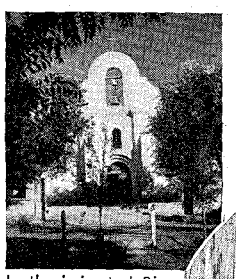
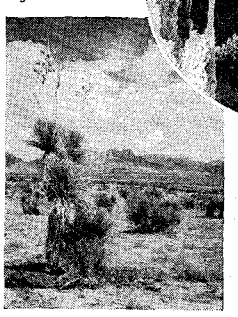


Below: The Carlsbad Caverns National Park, the Temple of the Sun. Seven miles of safe, well-lighted trails take you into the depths of the world's greatest underground caverns

In the irrigated Rio Grande valley are historic missions dating back to 1680



Surrounding El Paso are the beauties and mystery of the desert, with its fantastic plant life and its vast expanse

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Undergraduates Look at Their Game

Student Sports-Writers at Stanford and Yale Take Inventory on College Football—Stanford Reigns on the Pacific Coast, the Big Three Tradition Survives at New Haven

The tide of football's empire has swept westward to California gridirons. Princeton in the East has turned against the tide, struggling to revive the tradition that was the Big Three, that was football. Football's alumni play more important rôles than the game's undergraduates in the ebb and flow of football fortunes. But it is interesting to look at the game through the eyes and pens of undergraduates, to discover if there is discouragement, realization, disillusionment—or still the exhilaration that sweeps the campus that owns a winning team.

Stanford Races for the Rose Bowl

By Millard Browne

THE once invincible Trojan of the University of Southern California has finally been sent to the showers as far as mastery of the Pacific Coast football situation is concerned. But the Far Western Gridiron Empire was not destined to remain in a state of anarchy long before a new dynasty seized the throne. This new monarch of football on the Pacific slope, who has risen from a tottering, oft-challenged ruler in name only, to a position of complete dictatorship, is none other than the "Big Red Machine" of Stanford University.

Overwhelmingly favored to hold the throne against the single invasion that stands between them and the bid to play in the Rose Bowl game in Pasadena on New Year's Day, the Indians of Stanford radiate confidence for their annual Big Game with California this Saturday.

Stanford has completely taken over all the glory that was old Troy's — the Redskins were directly responsible for starting Southern California on her downward slide. On Armistice Day, 1933, eleven smooth, but unproved, Indians made their first claim to greatness by defeating the supposedly unbeatable Trojans, 13-7. From then on, U. S. C. raced toward the cellar in national standings.

It is a new Stanford that has taken over the supremacy of the Western gridiron. It is a Stanford with a new coach, a new spirit, a partially new system, and a new quality of material. Glenn S. (Pop) Warner's last season, 1932, was one that included four defeats and one tie. But when Claude E. (Tiny) Thornhill took over the coaching work, he found a winning spirit and a cooperative student body.

Thornhill's personality and attitude had much to do with the sudden success of Stanford. As line coach under Warner, Thornhill was always popular with the players and students. He is the type of teacher who is "just a pal" to his team; he will wrestle in a friendly manner with the players during the hardest week of practise, but they never fail to know when he is serious. "Tiny" gives the impression of being fully confident of his squad's abilities, but he never makes a play to the grandstand. He is pleased with this team.

"It has as good a line as any we've ever had, and a more versatile backfield than any I've seen," he commented.

Stanford has two men widely mentioned as probable all-American choices—Bobby Grayson, fullback, and Jim (Monk) Moscrip, end. Both of these players are "naturals." Grayson is consistently the best ground gainer among the Stanford backs, and he adds tackling and pass-defense prowess to his offensive powers.

Just as Stanford's scoring is largely due to Grayson, the opposition's touchdown famine has been due considerably to the vicious tackling, speed, and intelligent play of Moscrip. The spirited end has, as a side-line, developed an uncanny accuracy in place-kicking.

Because of the publicity given Grayson and Moscrip, Bob Hamilton and Frank Alustiza, two other Indian backfield men, have been highly underrated. Their blocking is largely what makes Grayson's running plays go, and either of them would be the ball-carrying star of a team that did not include the "Portland Boomer."

Altho Stanford possesses her stars, the clicking of the team as a whole is the main factor in the Cardinal success. Eight of the eleven first string men this fall have played as a unit since the start of their freshman season two years ago.

Thornhill uses essentially a Warner system, but he has modified it considerably to fit the abilities of a particularly adept backfield combination. His team employs more straight power and less of the intricate trickery that made the Warner game famous. Line play, both offensively and defensively, has been practically flawless, and the running attack, in the words of Jimmy Phelan, whose Washington team was routed by the Indians on November 10, "is the best I have ever seen."

Of the eleven men that started and lost in the Rose Bowl game last year, nine were back to begin practise this season, not as untried sophomores, but as veterans.

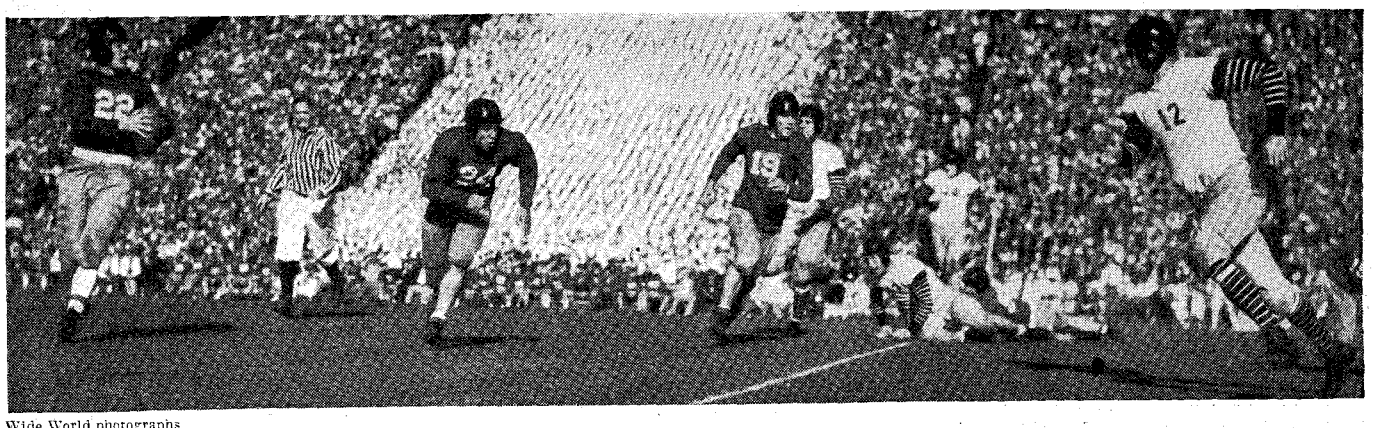
Stanford is still building. Ten members of the regular first team will be back for the 1935 campaign, and reserves will be at least two deep in every position. The Big Red Machine should go down as one of the truly great teams in the annals of the gridiron. January 1, 1936, is judgment day.

Tradition Survives in Yale Bowl

By Shackelford Bauer

Two bands will play "Boola boola" and "Harvard, Fair Harvard" once again in the Yale Bowl this Saturday when Blue and Crimson teams meet—again the rolling waves of colors, throngs of spectators standing in line for last-minute tickets. But something will be missing—the Pomp and Circumstance of former years.

For many years Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, the Big Three, were synonymous with football supremacy. A game between two of these teams was bound to produce more than the usual amount of excitement. But this year's Yale-Harvard contest repre-



Wide World photographs

Stanford's No. 22, Bobby Grayson, in action—reminiscent of a certain "No. 77," of Illinois, ten years ago

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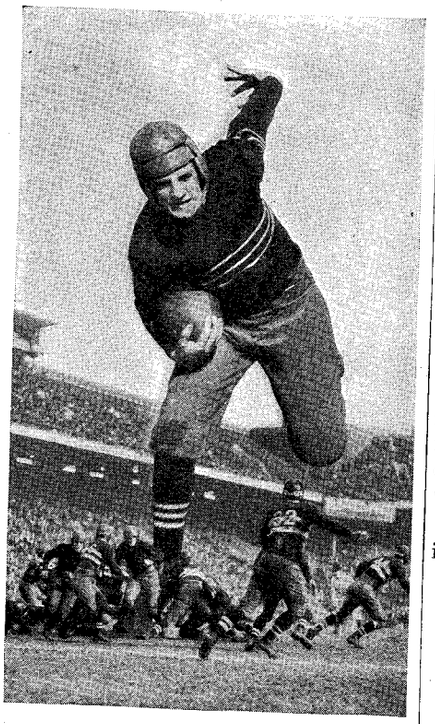

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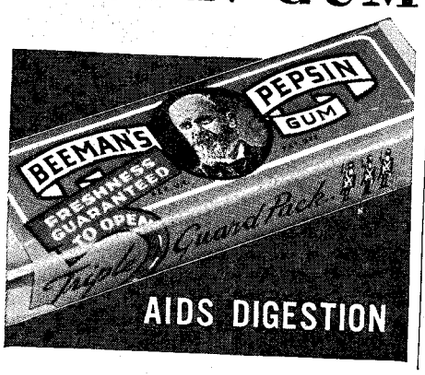

sents merely an old order, the survival of a tradition. Many Yale and Harvard grads will stay in New York City, pack into the Yankee Stadium to watch real football—the Army-Notre Dame game. Were it not for the glamour that surrounds Harvard and Yale, old rivals, their game would not cause much comment.

The two teams are not ranked so well nationally. They don't compare with former teams that have met to challenge the other's supremacy. Princeton alone can hold up its head as a true sample of Big Three football—and that only because Princeton saw that to retain a place in "big-time" football meant a radical change in policy. This year sees Princeton marching on, crushing opponents week after week, with the united backing of Princetonians.

Yale, too, reflects the spirit of the day in the midst of her New Deal. Yale is

Brown Brothers

Frank Hinkey of Yale's golden era

showing signs of life in her football policy. The main difference in the attitude of the Yale "undergrads" lies in the greatly increased enthusiasm over the team that represents them. The current schedule packs a wallop for eight consecutive week-ends, and the huge college attendance at every game has served as a barometer on "college spirit" and a convalescent team.

What could have been more indicative of the new "college spirit" at Yale than the sight of five hundred loyal supporters of the Varsity standing in a cold, driving rain the night before the Army game, clamoring for a rally that had been called off because of the weather. It is essential for "college spirit" that a college have a good football team—one that can be boasted about wherever football is discussed.

This annual game still means a lot to both universities. It is still the game to which a student brings his very best girl. Tradition will bring a large crowd to the Bowl once more.

But the old superiority of the two teams, so long a part of the tradition, is gone. Only the complete return from the slump, into which Yale and Harvard have both fallen, will bring back the golden eras of "Red" Brickley, Frank Hinkey, and of "Albie" Booth and Barry Wood.

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Week-End Winners

Last Saturday, eleven iron men of Yale played every minute of a game that upset a powerful, heavily favored Princeton team, 7-0. That upset broke a string of Princeton victories which had survived siege since a Princeton team lost to Michigan back in 1932. A pass from Jerry Roscoe to Larry Kelly scored the touch-down. But it was a gallant line, fighting in the tradition of Bulldog lines of another era, holding with their heels on their goal-line—that was what protected that slim lead and won the game.

There were other important upsets last Saturday. Cornell's passes toppled a favored Dartmouth team, 21-6. In winning that game, the Cornell team scored as many points as it had piled up all season. Wisconsin tripped Illinois, 7-3, which gives added interest to the Wisconsin-Minnesota game this Saturday.

More expected disasters than upsets, were three other games: Colgate beat Syracuse, 13-2, to strengthen its claim to the Rose Bowl trip; Pittsburgh crushed an unbeaten Navy team, pass-attack and all, 31-7; Purdue proved to be another of Fordham's house-wrecking guests to the tune of 7-0.

In the South, Alabama and Louisiana State marched on toward the Rose Bowl bid. Rice remained unbeaten with a win over Texas A. and M. Southern Methodist topped Arkansas, 10-6. Texas beat Texas Christian and Tulane beat Kentucky.

Notre Dame staged a rally to beat Northwestern, 20-7. In the Big Ten, Minnesota stormed on, as the most powerful team east of the Rockies, with a 35-7 triumph over Chicago. Nebraska squeezed by Kansas, 3-0, to stay on top in the Big Six.

In the Far West, Southern California revived some measure of her former glory in trouncing Oregon, 33-0. Stanford, with a 40-0 win over the Olympic Club, still looks like the host in the Rose Bowl on January 1—depending on the California game.

Sports Calendar

Football

November 29

Colgate *vs.* Brown at Providence.

Pittsburgh *vs.* Carnegie Tech at Pittsburgh.

Fordham *vs.* New York University at Yankee Stadium, New York City.

Alabama *vs.* Vanderbilt at Birmingham.

University of Colorado *vs.* Denver at Denver.

Oregon *vs.* St. Mary's at San Francisco.

Pennsylvania *vs.* Cornell at Philadelphia.

Texas *vs.* Texas A. and M. at Austin.

December 1

Georgia Tech *vs.* Georgia at Athens.

Louisiana State *vs.* Tulane at Baton Rouge.

Army *vs.* Navy at Philadelphia.

Southern California *vs.* Washington at Los Angeles.

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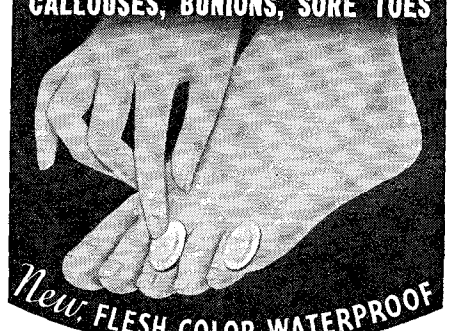

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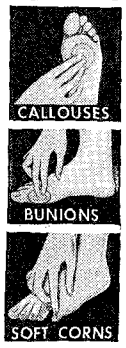

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Preface by Col. Theodore Roosevelt

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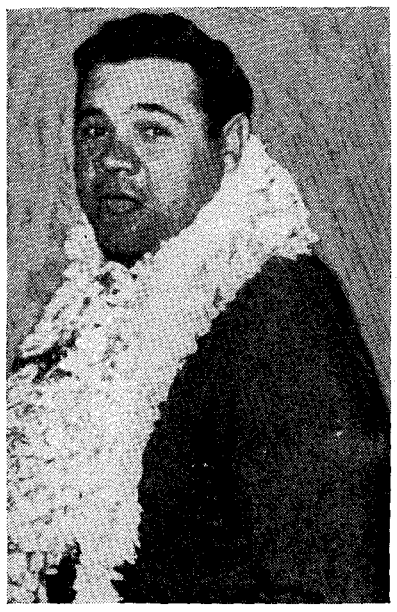
Japan Plays the American National Game

Babe Ruth, Ambassador of Swat, Is Carrying Baseball Into the Far East—but No Missionary Work Is Needed There

By Henry Chauncey

Babe Ruth and a team of major league stars are in Japan now, slamming out home runs and fanning the best batters in the Far East. The invading Americans are winning their games, but they are playing teams that are eager to learn every new trick of the trade. It is a characteristic of the Japanese that they pick up something new, master it, and then improve upon it. America can one day expect that the problem of parity will involve baseball as well as battle-ships.



Acme

Ambassador of Swat en route to Japan

The Japanese not only play baseball and play it well, but they eat, drink, and sleep it. It is their main source of recreation, their most common topic of conversation. Even tho the Japanese are enthusiastic about all forms of athletics from their own judo (ju-jutsu) and kendo (fencing) to such Western sports as basketball, skiing and rowing, baseball outranks all other games put together in the interest of the Japanese. In every public park, one finds games being played from early morning (I have seen boys walking to the park all dressed up in their uniforms at six o'clock in the morning), until dark.

All who can play baseball, and those who are too old or too busy to play, follow the school and college games closely. The interscholastic tournaments, which are held in the big cities, and all of the games of the Tokyo University League are broadcast from the two biggest radio stations in Japan. Millions of people listen in. Stores, where there are radios, are crowded.

Baseball in Japan is now several generations old. It was first introduced into the country in 1889 by an American engineer who was working on the government railways. In his spare time he taught some of the laborers to play baseball, and organized games between the different gangs. American visiting professors did likewise for their pupils, and it was not long before most of the colleges had teams. Games frequently were played against the crews of American ships docked in Japanese ports, and against teams made up of American residents.

Then in 1905, the Waseda University team made a trip to the West Coast, playing against Stanford and other of the Coast colleges. Incidentally, it was the first time that Japanese players used spikes. When they arrived in Palo Alto, it was discovered that the spikes had all been put on backward. Every cobbler in the town had to be rounded up to make the necessary changes before the game the following day. From 1905 on, trips back and forth between American and Japanese colleges have been frequent. Some of the other American college teams that have visited Japan are: Stanford, California, Washington, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois.

A group of Big League and Coast League players went to Japan in 1908, playing games against Keio, Waseda and an all-star team. Tho the professionals won all their games, many of them were close. Five years later McGraw and Comiskey brought their all-star National and American League teams to the Orient. Their games were watched with eager eyes by the Japanese, who are ever anxious to learn all there is to know about the game.

Professional Missionaries

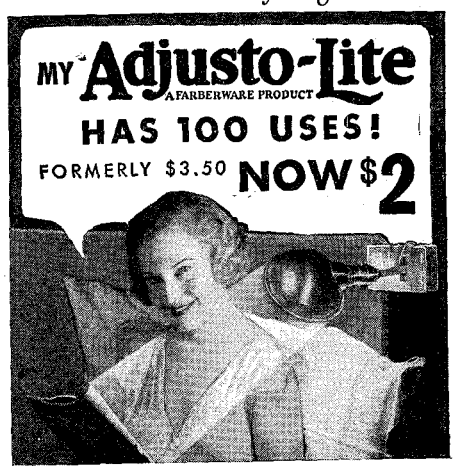
Perhaps even more important in the development of baseball in Japan was Keio's hiring, in 1911, two young players of the New York Giants, Arthur Joseph Schaefer and Fuller W. Thompson, to coach them for a month in a winter training camp at Kobe.

It was then, for the first time, that Japanese teams learned to play baseball scientifically. Since the university players coach the Middle Schools (corresponding to our high schools) during the summer, the knowledge thus acquired was quickly and widely disseminated.

As far back as twenty-three years ago, therefore, the Japanese knew how to play baseball, and played with reasonable success against American colleges. In the summer of that same year, 1911, Keio toured the United States, playing against forty college and semiprofessional teams, winning 60 per cent. of their games.

The Japanese take baseball very seriously, even more so than Americans take football. The players live together in a dormitory adjacent to the baseball-field where they can talk baseball fifteen hours a day and practise three hours.

All in all, the members of these Japanese college teams are either playing or coaching baseball eight months out of the year. In the Kobe-Osaka district it is possible to play all the year round.



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Free Exchange Markets Indicate Stabilization

The Removal of Restrictions Upon Exports of American Capital Points to International Currency Adjustments; the New York Stock Exchange Approves Federal Regulation

By Robert Winsmore

CLEARED of all ifs and buts, the Administration's abrupt removal of restrictions on dealings in foreign exchange is unquestionably a step toward international currency stabilization. Beyond that, there is reason to believe that the step was deliberately taken in preparation for such stabilization, planned for no distant date.

To be sure, there has been no actual embargo upon exports of American capital through purchases of foreign exchange. The permissive Treasury Department licenses that have been required for the past twenty months have caused restrictive delays, but none has been finally refused. Even gold for export has been readily supplied by the Treasury when called for by foreign exchange rates.

Nevertheless, the Government's continuing supervision and readiness to halt the outgo of capital to other countries at any time has stood squarely in the way of the free international flow of funds and credits that is a primary requisite of currency stabilization. Now the barrier has been removed and the way cleared. It was erected because of a national emergency, and the emergency is past.

Stable Currencies in Prospect

There are other implications. Administration purpose to make further experimental devaluation of the dollar seems to be clearly denied by this lifting of restrictions which would be necessary to prevent a resultant flight of capital. Such denial, in turn, might be interpreted as further proof of new Administration conservatism, and as post-election declaration thereof to inflationists and other radicals in Congress. Moreover, there is a suggestion of desire at Washington to contribute aid to struggling nations of the gold bloc by bringing international stabilization into sight.

Of outstanding importance, however, is the relation of stabilization to revival of international trade, which has suffered no less from exchange restrictions and fluctuations than from tariffs, quotas, embargoes and the like.

The share of the United States in that trade has fallen to 25 per cent. of what it once was, and to 10 per cent. of the world's total. Recovery of only a part of such loss would be a great aid to domestic industries, a great reducer of domestic unemployment.

For that reason, if for no other, the Administration's abandonment of its exchange market curb, with the implied call upon other nations to do the same, is an event of high significance and encouraging omen.

Wall Street cynics grinned broadly last week when President Richard Whitney, of the New York Stock Exchange, made occasion to speak with almost loving admiration of the month-old Federal regulation of the stock market. The principles and objectives of the new Securities and Exchange Act, he calmly declared, present no conflict, but are identical with those to which the Exchange and its written rules have long been wholly devoted. The Exchange does not regard the now dominant SEC as a taskmaster, but as an aid in promotion of ever-desirable practises.

Federal Control Is Welcomed

The new order will not permanently restrict the volume of Stock Exchange trading. Restraint upon unethical speculation by corporation insiders will not materially curtail market activity, since such speculation never did constitute an important part of the market, having been grossly exaggerated in printed stories.

Imprudent speculation by those of small means will be diminished only to the limited extent that prudence can be defined and that those of small means will themselves ignore imagined opportunities for profit. Prevention of abuse of credit in the stock market can operate only when there is such abuse, which heretofore has been largely a fantasy of popular misconception. Then, too, the new law may be amended and modified when necessary.

Thus Mr. Whitney, official spokesman, with implication that the Stock Exchange's long and bitter and expensive struggle to avoid Federal regulation was rather a mistake after all, and that in defeat lay victory. He deplored the assumption of unwarranted market risks by bootblacks and laundresses, spoke admiringly of traders who are sufficiently sophisticated to know that prices can legitimately go in two directions, and added an apothem. "Speculation," said he, "is a social evil principally in the eyes of people who have lost."

✦ ✦ ✦

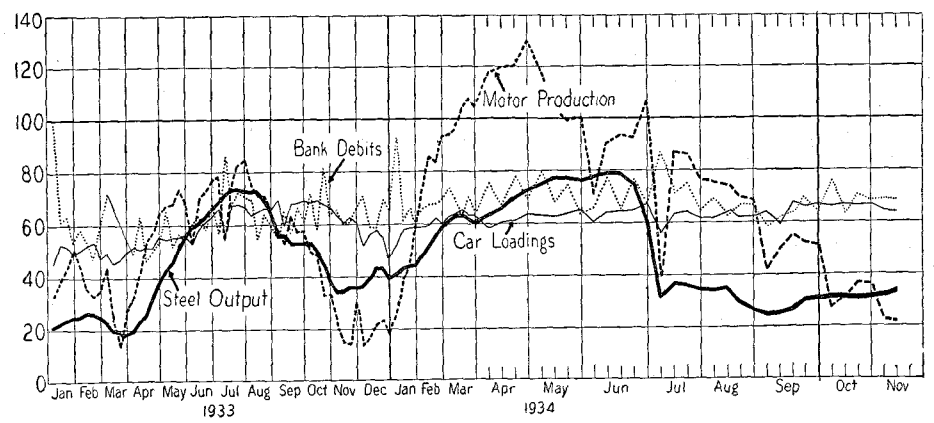
Fear of Federal taxation of their surpluses has become wide-spread among corporations, and the stock market is looking forward to many fat extra dividends during the next few months. Several large distributions to shareholders have already been announced, one of the most noteworthy recently being that of 100 per cent. in stock by People's Drug Stores. Various other concerns having more or less Wall Street prominence are known to be considering similar escape from the tax danger by dividing their accumulations among owners of their shares.

All Federal revenue acts during the past twenty years have included an undivided corporation surplus tax in one form or another, but the penalty has rarely been imposed by the Government except where purpose to save individual stockholders from surtaxes on personal income has been too apparent to be ignored. Now, however, it is being variously indicated that the tax is to be levied upon all corporations whose accumulations are larger than the Treasury Department considers "reasonable." Naturally, therefore, many companies are considering the advisability of making new capital expenditures with one hand and distributions to shareholders with the other.

Two New Tax Effects

Another phase of the tax situation that should be noted at the moment is the likelihood that this year the usual year-end "tax

(Continued on page 42)



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loadings, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending November 10

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Artist's conception of a family encamped in Golden Gate Park after the fire had burned their home

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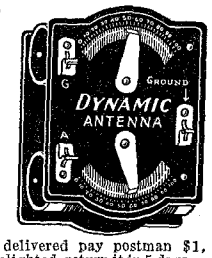

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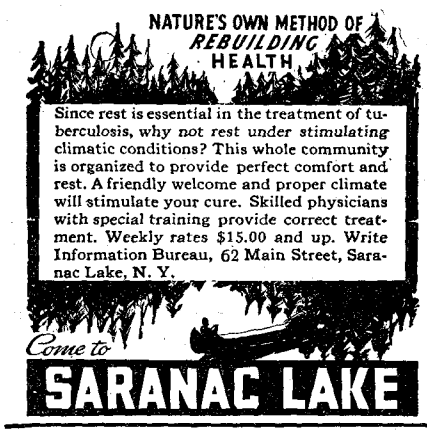
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Massachusetts' League of Nations Poll

At Least 62 Per Cent. of a Truly Representative Cross-Section of the State's Population Favors Membership

How do the American people stand on the issue of United States entrance into the League of Nations? An official referendum in Massachusetts—home State of the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, arch-opponent of American membership in the League, has just been taken.

Of a total 217,421 Massachusetts citizens voting on the question at the State election on November 6, 135,485—or 62.31 per cent.—registered their desire for the United States in the League. Of the 115 Massachusetts cities and towns where the referendum was on the ballot, but four returned negative majorities.

Descendant of the old New England town meeting, Massachusetts has its Public Policy Question Statute. Under it, any State Representative District, on petition of 200 of its citizens, or any State Senatorial District, when 1,000 citizens petition, must put on its ballot at a regular election any given question of public policy.

The League of Nations question asked:

"Shall the representatives in the General Court from . . . . be instructed to vote to request the President and the United States Senate to enter into full cooperation and membership in the League of Nations, with the explanatory reservation that the United States shall not engage in war with any nation except by vote of Congress as provided in the United States Constitution, and such other reservations as they may deem wise?"

This appeared on the ballots of thirty-six Massachusetts Representative Districts. While only about one-fourth of the districts of the State, these are located in every region from the Cape to the Berkshires, and included at least a part of every county, except Dukes and Nantucket—sparsely settled island counties. In several instances, such as in Boston, Cambridge, and Brockton, district lines divided municipalities so that the referendum was on the ballot only in certain wards.

Comparison of returns seems to indicate little variation in sentiment between the types of population. Voters in college centers were most strongly in favor of the United States joining the League; those in suburban towns were the least so. Between these two were the rural communities and industrial centers, standing about alike on the League question. Political party-lines appeared to have had small, if any, bearing on the results.

As nearly as such distinctions can be made, using the general nature of the various towns or city wards as criteria, the following comparisons are possible:

	Per cent. of total vote	Majority in favor of League
Urban Industrial Centers	57.41	62.73
Suburban	23.92	57.71
Rural	14.84	65.14
College Centers	3.83	73.67

There appears to have been no difference in sentiment on the League between the native and foreign-born citizens. In such industrial cities as Worcester, Fitchburg, and Lawrence, the preponderance of foreign born is great—in some instances around 40 per cent. The rural voters were, for the most part, born in the United States.

The four towns returning negative majorities may be classified as follows:

		Party Vote	Majority against League
Milton	Suburban	Republican	52.84
Amesbury	Industrial	Democratic	50.93
Salisbury	Rural	Republican	52.04
Brewster	Rural	Republican	52.82

This was an abnormally Democratic year in Massachusetts. Many normally Republican towns returned heavy Democratic majorities. Consequently it is difficult to measure League referendum results against party divisions.

Comparison of two Republican with two Democratic strongholds seems to show the Democrats somewhat more favorable than the Republicans to American membership in the League. Newton and Winchester, which normally return strong Republican majorities, gave 58 per cent. and 57 per cent. majorities in favor of the League; while Holyoke and New Bedford, heavily Democratic, returned League majorities of 67 per cent., and 74 per cent.

League Membership Wins

The possibility that the Democrats may have been somewhat more on the side of the League than the Republicans might be deduced from the fact that of the towns returning majorities against American membership, three were classed as Republican and one as Democratic. However, of the 115 cities and towns where the referendum was on the ballot, ninety-one were classed as Republican and twenty-four Democratic, on the basis of the 1933 elections.

Considering the general uniformity of the returns, it seems fair to say that at least 62 per cent. of a truly representative cross-section of the Massachusetts population favors the United States joining the League of Nations.

Free Exchange Markets

(Continued from page 40)

selling" of securities will be very light in total volume. For his Federal taxation, it is no longer possible for the individual to offset his income by establishing large losses in stocks and bonds, since such capital losses are now allowable only to the extent of $2,000 in excess of capital gains. At the same time, his New York State return must exclude both gains and losses in capital in computing his normal, as well as his emergency, income tax.

Therefore, the usual urge to sell securities and so record losses thereon will be a very mild urge this year, and the stock and bond markets should be relatively free from what has been a restraining, and even disturbing, influence in times past.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Brevity is one of the first thoughts contributors to this department should keep in mind.

Hundreds of letters bearing on the same subject are frequently received. It is physically impossible to publish more than three or four which bring out special points.

Critical comments are as welcome as friendly expressions of approval.

Pursuit of Happiness

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—It seems that our stanch defenders of the Constitution and the people's rights to liberty and pursuit of happiness are solely concerned about preserving the people's right to merely "pursue" happiness, but not to actually obtain it.

BEN FARBSTEIN.

St. Joseph, Missouri.

History and the New Deal

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In your issue of October 13 you published a letter under the heading of "The Established Order." I did not want to answer it before election as it might be construed as political.

As the Socialists do, the writer of that letter, in order to make a case for himself, first builds a false premise—a dummy—and then proceeds to lambaste his own creation to "prove" his point. I will comment on just one paragraph of his letter.

He says: "They say there is no precedent for the 'New Deal.' Neither was there for Abraham Lincoln."

Now, no thinking and well-read person has said that there is no precedent for the "New Deal." Whatever else the "New Deal" may be, it is *not* new. It is the old, old Crooked Deal by which demagogs get the populace to thinking that a nation can become prosperous and happy by the process of robbing *Peter* to pay *Paul*. It is the centuries-old method used by governments to usurp the rights of man. This is so because the government that does the robbing for *Paul's* benefit, in reality robs both *Peter* and *Paul* of something more precious than life itself. It robs them of their human right, of their human liberty.

For instance, does the government give to *Paul* the fruits of its brigandage against *Peter* for destroying pigs and crops? Yes, but it also deprives *Paul* of his human right to run his farm as a freeman and subjects him to the rules and regulations of a despotic bureau 2,000 miles away. It turns him from a free American farmer into an abject European peasant.

There is one basic truth we must ever keep in mind if we are to remain a really free people, and that is this: No government can or will give the people something for nothing. It will always exact its price for such "gift," and that price is and always has been the liberty of the citizen. This liberty-robbing by the government is at first done so subtly and under such sweet-sounding names that the people usually are not aware of it until it is too late. For instance, this brigandage I speak about is called a "process-tax" and the process of robbing *Peter* to pay *Paul* is called "social justice." As if slavery under any other name would be less irksome!

This same thing happened to the Roman Republic. The people were given "free" bread, "free" circuses, "free" baths, etc.; and when they finally woke up to the fact that they were no longer a free people, their protest was loud and angry; but Julius Cæsar's nephew told them in effect: "You are just a little too late, boys. This is no longer a Republic, but an Empire!" and he promptly declared himself an Emperor and became Augustus I, the first Emperor of Rome. Can't we profit by the experience of history?

And the "brain-trusters" of Augustus who engineered the Roman "New Deal" had the nerve, as their successors now in Washington, to call themselves "liberals!" Liberal, indeed—very liberal with other people's freedom!

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"The Man Behind the Man Behind the Gun"

—Herblock for NEA Service, Inc.

It was not for nothing that Washington warned us that eternal vigilance is the only price of liberty. Watch the mailed fist so carefully covered under the velvet glove of "social justice," "a more abundant life," and the "Forgotten Man!"

As for there being no precedent for Abraham Lincoln—read your history, boys, read your history! But why bring in Lincoln's name, anyway? Just to make an un-American thing look respectable?

I remain, as ever, yours for the Constitution, the greatest device ever conceived by the genius of man for the preservation of human rights,

RICHARD MARLOWE.

Elmira, New York.

Gold Forfeits to Avert War

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Assuming all nations to be members of the League of Nations, an assessment in gold should be made, by the League on each nation proportionately to its armament. This gold would then be held in trust by the League, but would belong irrevocably to the assessed nation, except on declaration of war; whereby it would be forfeited entirely or in part according to the discretion of the League. Each nation could issue paper money on the credit of the deposited gold just as if the specie were lying safely in its own treasury.

This plan would promote a double objective. First, to increase world disarmament, since each nation would naturally endeavor to lower its assessment to rock bottom. Second, to abolish war, since each nation would hesitate to engage in battle on pain of losing its posted bond.

MARTIN V. HOFFMAN.

Guttenberg, New Jersey.

For Restricting Retail Businesses

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Unless Congress enacts laws or adds an amendment to the Constitution with a view of returning the retail business to the local retail business man, there is no prosperity in view. Moreover, even the retail business should be classified and restricted to its specific boundaries, that is, every branch of business to limit its operations to the articles allowed to that particular line and no more.

America suffers to-day from too much chain-store system and retail branches operated by large corporations.

GEORGE PHILLIPS.

Dallas.

"If a Third of Six Were Three"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—My attention has just been called to an article by George W. Lyon entitled "How Gray Is Gray Matter To-day?" in THE LITERARY DIGEST of November 3. In this article occurs the riddle,

If a third of six were three,
What would a fourth of twenty be?

Any modern college student of mathematics would realize that three is completely disconnected from its normal mathematical setting and is a symbol, therefore, without significance. Hence, the answer to the above riddle might be given as ½, —63, or perhaps XYZ. Certainly the answer, 7½, given dogmatically as the only result, indicates not only a lack of knowledge of simple arithmetic, but a complete lack of any use of logic.

It is a wonder to many of us that Burroughs and Gould survived such training. Moreover, it is pleasing to know that the modern student will not face the world with a mind filled with such a clutter of nonsense.

In conclusion, I should like to give the following problem to George W. Lyon:

If a penny *were* a tenny,
What then *would* be a henny?

C. V. NEWSOM.

Chairman, Department of Mathematics, University of New Mexico.

Try a Substitute

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I'm gettin' purty tired of these hyar letters 'bout buttonholes. Down in these parts we don't worry none. If we can't git the kind of buttonhole we want, well, we just hook 'em up with a nail or a safety pin. Supposin' I'd suggest that to these fellers that keep a arguan, I wonder what they'd say. Then there's a new idea that's come out in the last few years what's used quite a bit in these parts and that's a zipper. You don't have to worry none 'bout gettin' 'em buttoned up, and you don't have to worry none 'bout 'em comin' undone. All you gotta do is give 'em a yank and believe me they stay put. Let's try a substitute so we fellers what likes to read the letters in THE LITERARY DIGEST won't have to keep on readin' 'bout buttonholes.

B. FOSTER EARNEST.

Elizabethton, Tennessee.

The Comics

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I note that one reader charges in this department that the comics should be cleaned up. There are many of us who heartily agree with this, not only because of what J.D.H. says, but because of the inane, idiotic themes concerning other planetary beings, nightmarish animals, and other fantastic and impossible creations of what would seem like an abnormal mind. Why fill the child mind with these fantastic, imaginative fictions? It can do no good, and most of us parents are sure it does much harm. There are many good, wholesome comics that stick to sanity, and the humor of common every day life. Let us boost these and let the publishers and artists know that we do not approve of the other type. May we hear from other parents?

RALPH R. TURNER.

Chesterfield, Illinois.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Let me join with J. D. Herron in his suggestion that something be done to clean up the "funnies," so called. Merely a series of pictures portraying tales of love and banditry. I, for one, do not see the funny side of most of them. Some of them, let me say, contain real humor, for example Percy Crosby's *Skippy*.

In the interest of the children let us include the comics in the general clean-up compaign.

MARGOT HENDREI.

McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

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The Spice of Life

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Anything to Oblige.—"Call me a taxi!"

"O.K. You're a taxi."—*Everybody's Weekly (London).*

A Moral for Next Week.—Live in such a manner that you wouldn't be ashamed to sell the family parrot to the town's worst gossip.—*Stray Stories.*

Specially Selected. — TEACHER—"What is meant by Hobson's choice?"

BRIGHT PUPIL—"Mrs. Hobson, sir."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

Tale of Two Flats.—DOWNSTAIRS—"Didn't you hear me pounding on the ceiling?"

UPSTAIRS—"Oh, that's all right. We were making a lot of noise ourselves."—*Grit.*

Microbephoning. — Wireless, we are told, will soon be used to exterminate germs. The difficulty at present is to induce the wretched little things to listen.—*Punch (London).*

Let Thy Light Mind So Shine.—HE—"She certainly is polished, doncha think so?"

SHE—"Yeah. Everything she says casts a reflection on someone."—*Cornell Widow.*

Learning to Shoot.—DRILL INSTRUCTOR—"Now take this rifle, and find out how to use it."

RECRUIT—"Tell me one thing. Is it true that the harder I pull the trigger the farther the bullet will go?"—*U.S.S. New York Knickerbocker.*

Comrade!—"Did you pass your exam?"

"Well, it was like this—you see—"

"Shake! Neither did I."—*Brown Jug.*

Just an Apprentice.—The Quack was selling an elixir which he declared would make men live to a great age.

"Look at me," he shouted. "Hale and hearty, I'm over 300 years old."

"Is he really as old as that?" asked a listener of the youthful assistant.

"I can't say," replied the assistant, "I've only worked for him for 100 years."—*The Bystander (London).*

Worst Fears Realized.—An aged Negro saw an extraordinary looking instrument in an optician's shop. He gazed in open-mouthed wonder, and turning to the optician inquired:

"What is it, boss?"

"That," replied the optician, "is an ophthalmometer."

"Sho'," muttered the other, his eyes still fastened on the curious-looking thing as he backed out, "Dat's what I feared it was!"—*Worcester Telegram.*

Playing Safe.—"Jimmy, auntie will never kiss you with a dirty face."

"That's what I thought."—*Toronto Globe.*

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"And which are they showing now, young man—the one that 'tickles yer to death'?"

"No, Madam, the one that 'tugs at the 'eart-strings.'"

Some Joke, Eh Boss?—A passenger in an air-plane was far up in the sky when the pilot began to laugh hysterically.

PASSENGER—"What's the joke?"

PILOT—"I'm thinking of what they'll say at the asylum when they find out I have escaped."—*Army and Navy Journal.*

50-50—Mr. Murphy was taking his first flight in an air-plane. The pilot was taking him over Dallas, and when they were about 3,000 feet up, the plane suddenly went into a nose-dive.

"Ha, ha," laughed the pilot as he righted the plane. "Half of the people down there thought we were falling."

"Sure," said Murphy, "and 50 per cent. of the people up here thought so, too."—*Automobilist.*

Museum Pieces.—"I want to buy a petticoat."

"Yes, miss; period costumes on the third floor."—*Pathfinder.*

And Looking.—"You sometimes find a pearl in an oyster stew," remarked the waiter, pleasantly.

But the customer only grunted, "I'm looking for oysters."—*Christian Science Monitor.*

Pounding. — "What do they mean by 'the city's pulse?'"

"Oh, I suppose it has something to do with the policemen's beats."—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

No Change Reported—A boastful American was holding forth on the merits of his watch to a number of uninterested clubmen. At last one of the men decided he could stand it no longer.

"That's nothing," he interrupted. "I dropped my watch into the Thames a year ago, and it's been running ever since."

The American looked taken aback. "What!" he exclaimed, "the same watch?"

The other rose and slowly moved to the door.

"No," he replied, "the Thames."—*Daily Express (London).*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Tip for New Jersey.—

NOTED ISTANBUL MOSQUITOES
BECOME PUBLIC LIBRARIES

—*Head-line in Wilson (N. C.) paper.*

The Cynical Society Reporter.—The wedding is the termination of a romance extending over a period of years.—*Ponchatoula (La.) paper.*

References?—

WANTED—Refined white girl experienced in staying out. References.

—*Advertisement in Johnson City (Tenn.) paper.*

Round One.—After the wedding ceremony the Church of God orchestra struck up the old hymn, "The Fight Is On," and the audience came through with a big cheer.—*Knoxville (Tenn.) paper.*

Maybe He'd Been Warned.—Dickie——, son of Mr. and Mrs.——, celebrated his sixth birthday decently.—*Red Wing (Minn.) paper.*

Driver Towed to Garage.—William H. S——'s new sedan is in the hospital at Rapid City suffering from severe scalp wounds.—*Lead (S. D.) paper.*

Innocence Is No Excuse.—We also hold to the view that no man should be threatened with a revolver by another and go unpunished.—*St. Clairsville (Ohio) paper.*

Bathing Suits or Evening Gowns?—Leaders of Coronado and San Diego society joining in a spirit of gaiety and approximately attired for the occasion, again made the horse show an event.—*San Diego (Calif.) paper.*

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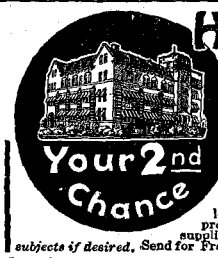

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The March of Recovery

An increase of $75,000,000 in member-banks' reserves and a rise of $1,136,000 in Federal Reserve Bank loans to industry were shown for November 7-14 inclusive.

Business failures in the United States again have declined. The total of 208 for November 8 to 15 was below that for any seven-day period back to the end of September, according to a report to Dun & Bradstreet.

Steel operations for the week which began on November 19 were at 27.6 per cent. of capacity, the highest since July 23, according to an American Iron and Steel Institute estimate.

The cotton-spinning industry was reported to have operated during October at 97.1 per cent. of capacity, on a single-shift basis, as compared with 54.3 per cent. during September this year, according to a report made by the Census Bureau.

Daily average crude-oil production in the United States during the week of November 14 was 2,411,000 barrels, compared with 2,374,550 barrels in the previous week, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

Largest gains in dollar sales during October, as compared with that month last year were registered by blouses and skirts, with a rise of 31.4 per cent.; radios, with an increase of 27.9 per cent., and petticoats and slips, with a 25.2 per cent. improvement, according to a report issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Contributors to This Issue

Edward Price Bell, whose interviews with distinguished official personalities of the Orient have been appearing exclusively in THE LITERARY DIGEST, contributes another of his special articles to this issue.

Joel P. Glass is a sports-writer and was, until recently, on the staff of the New York *Sun*. He has just begun a tour of the country in search of material for sports-articles.

Cleveland Rodgers joined the staff of the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* in 1906 and has been the editor of that paper since 1931. He was born in Greenville, South Carolina, in 1885. Two of his plays have been produced and he has frequently contributed short stories and articles to magazines. Last year he wrote "The Roosevelt Program." His editorials have won praise from President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the late President Wilson.

Stanley Woodward, a sports-writer for the New York *Herald Tribune*, was graduated from Amherst College, where he played on the varsity football-team, in 1916. He is an expert on that game, and also is well-informed on hockey and racing.

S. J. Woolf, well-known as an artist and a writer, is a native of New York City. His portraits and biographical sketches appear regularly in leading publications. Now fifty-four, Mr. Woolf was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1899, and later studied at the National Academy of Design and the Art Students' League. He is the author of "Drawn from Life," published in 1931.

Kenneth Stewart and **Robert Winsmore** are staff writers for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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